THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 70. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A DISTINGUISHED WEDDING.

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The Pennsylvania Canal.

Grant as a Horse-tamer.

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A DISTINGUISHED WEDDING.

Marriage of Chief Justice Chase's Daughter at Washington—Distinguished and Fashionable Guests—Reception at the House of Senator Sprague.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The wedding of Miss Chase, the youngest daughter of Chief Justice Chase, and Mr W. S. Hoyt, of New York, which has been the chief topic of discussion in fashionable circles here for some time, occurred this morning at St. John's Church, at 1 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Sprague gave a reception at their residence on the corner of Sixth and E streets. It was one of the most brilliant weddings which ever occurred in Washington. All the arrangements were in the utmost good taste, and they were carried out in entire perfection. It was a beautiful spring day, with bright sunshine, which was only one of many auspicious omens for the future happiness of the wedded pair.

St. John's Church is situated on the corner of H and Sixteenth streets, west of the neat little park known as Lafayette Square, and distant from the White House only the width of that square and the White House grounds and two streets. It is a small church, containing, perhaps, 700 or 800 seats.

Rumor, which, of course, has no business with the affair, says that the pastor, Rev. John Vaughn Lewis, was much opposed to the marriage being celebrated in Lent, and that he refused to officiate; but it this is true, it is easy to see that he could not resist successfully with the echoes of the rejoicing of all England at the marriage of Princess Louise, in the same holy season, still heard across the ocean. He at least tendered his church for the service, and Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, an old friend of the family, who, not being a High Churchman, had no scruples against celebrating a marriage at this season, performed the ceremony.

The altar-rail was covered with moss and flowers, arranged in fine taste, with large baskets of flowers on the posts of the two gates near either end and on the front. The church was already well filled half an hour before the time appointed, and with an audience so distinguished and fashionable, and such beauty and elegant attire as might cause even the hearts of the accustomed *habitues* of that old edifice to flutter with admiration. There were the Vice-President, members of the Foreign Legations and of the High Commission, and many Senators and Representatives, and there were present besides nearly all the distinguished ladies of fashion of this city. Outside the church were nearly people enough to fill the church a second time, who, not fortunate enough to have cards of admission, patiently awaited to catch a momentary view of the party while passing between the carriage and the church. The ushers were Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mr. Fred. May, Baron von Alvensleben, and Captain Ward, of the British Navy.

THE CEREMONIES AT THE CHURCH

A few minutes after 1 o'clock a rumbling of carriages was heard, and the intelligence was quickly passed around the church that the bridal party had arrived. Every face looked eagerly towards the door, and every eye was turned to catch the first glance of the entering company. First came the four bridesmaids, escorted by the groomsmen, Miss Rathbone and Mr. Stanfield, Miss Harris and Mr. Stebbins, Miss Parker and Mr. John Hay, and Miss Vail and Mr. Delafield. Then followed Mrs. Sprague, the sister of the bride, with the bridegroom, Mr. Hoyt. Last of all came the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, Chief Justice Chase, who gave her away. Bishop McIlvaine, who performed the marriage ceremony, already occupied his place behind the altar. The bridesmaids took their positions before the altar on the left, and the groomsmen on the right, leaving a place for the bride and bridegroom before the middle of the altar between them. The Chief Justice and Mrs. Sprague stood just behind. The ceremony was read in a very impressive manner, and there were none of the blunders and confusion, owing to the carelessness or inattention to arrangements, such as sometimes happens at the most brilliant weddings. The party returned from the church to the residence of Senator Sprague, Mr. Hoyt and his bride preceding, followed by the attendant bridesmaids and maids, and the Chief Justice and Mrs. Sprague last of all. The dresses were in harmony with all the appointments, in respect to elegance and perfect taste. The bride wore a dress of white illusion, looped with natural orange flowers. The bridal veil was also of white illusion, and there was an exquisite wreath of orange flowers adorning her head. The dresses of the bridesmaids were all alike, of white French muslin, with ruffles trimmed with white satin piping, top and bottom. The bodies were cut heart-shaped, and trimmed to match the skirts. The skirts were looped with pink roses, and each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of pink roses, and wore a pink rose in her hair. Mrs. Sprague wore a dress of rib-green silk, with a court-train, and over-dress and shawl of elegant point lace. The bridegroom, groomsmen and ushers wore the English morning dress.

THE RECEPTION AT SENATOR SPRAGUE'S.

The ceremonies at the church were but the prelude to the brilliant reception at Senator Sprague's residence. There everything was planned and arranged in the most superb manner. The elegant parlors were decorated with a profusion of rare flowers; the great bay window was filled with flowers, forming as it were a terrace, before which, in receiving, the bride stood. Over her head was suspended a marriage-bell about twe feet high, of white roses and bouquets.

Festoons and wreaths were everywhere filling the air with delicious fragrance. The Marine Band discoursed excellent music. A costly and elegant collation was provided under a large canvas awning in the yard, which is protected from the view of the street by a high wall. From 3 o'clock till nearly 6 the streets around the house were almost impassable from the throng of carriages, and at least five or six hundred people were received.

The attendance was even more distinguished than at the church The President, the Judges of the Supreme Court in a body, all the members of the Joint High Commission and the foreign legations, and the General of the army, formed only a small part of the galaxy. The presents were numerous, and in costliness and beauty in keeping with the entire affair.

Those who were present at the reception realized how refinement and wealth make a fine art of entertaining. Every part of the programme at the house, as at the church, was fulfilled with perfect freedom from confusion and mistakes, and not a single event occurred to mar the brightness of the day. The bridegroom and bride left this city on the 9 o'clock train for the North.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE PRESIDENT'S HOBBY.

His Weakness for Horseflesh.

The Washington *Patriot* yesterday relieved itself by the following growl:—

A large number of Senators and Representatives called at the Executive Mansion yesterday morning on official business, expecting, of course, to find the President in his office, as he has designated through the papers certain hours during which attention will be given to business with members. General Dent, as usual, met all callers in the ante-room, and informed them that the President was out.

"Where has he gone?

General Dent did not know.

"When will he probably return?"

General Dent could not say.

In this state of uncertainty the visitors concluded to wait, expecting that each moment would bring the desired presence Ten minutes, half an hour, one hour rolled by, and still the President did not come. Growing impatient at last, the visitors one by one took their departure, and walked through the Treasury and down Fifteenth street, wondering what had become of the President.

Seeing an unusual excitement and crowd at the tent on the south side of the avenue, where Professor Pratt exhibits his skill in taming untamed steeds, and in teaching how to prevent kicking horses from kicking, etc., one or two gentlemen who had been seeking the President wandered over to the tent, and there was the object of their search. His Excellency the President of the United States initiating himself into the mysteries of dealing with refractory members of Congress! There is no harm in the President's desiring information on horseflesh or anything else, but when it is done at the expense of the public business it is quite another thing.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

The Title to the Land Formerly Occupied and Used as a Canal Vested in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The case of the heirs of General William Robinson vs. The Pennsylvania and West Penna. Railroad Company was concluded yesterday. The case is one of more than usual interest, not on account of the value of the property immediately involved, but from the fact of its being a test case, by which to a great extent will be determined in whom the title for the land formerly occupied by the State as a canal, and known as the Pennsylvania Canal, which, after the canal was abandoned, was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is vested. Since the rights, privileges, and franchises of the canal were transferred by the State to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the general impression has obtained that the State never had more than an easement in the land; that it was never held in fee simple; that the title to the soil never passed out of the original owner's hands, and is still vested in them or their heirs; that the right to use the land for a certain purpose is only vested in the State, and that when the property ceased to be used for the purposes for which it was granted it reverted to the grantor. It appears, however, that in a decision of the Supreme Court in a case in which this question arose it is held that, under the releases granting the right of way to the State for the canal, the title to the land in fee simple became vested in the State, and as the railroad company claims under a deed or deeds from the State the title is now vested in them.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

It appears that after the passage of the act of Assembly in 1826, providing for the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal, General Robinson ceded to the Commonwealth the lands necessarily occupied by the canal, excepting therefrom ground for a basin. Subsequent to this grant, an act was passed providing that all persons having claims against the State for damages for lands entered upon and taken in the construction of the canal, or for any other cause arising out of the construction of the same, should go into the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, and ask for the appointment of viewers to appraise said property and assess the damages within one year after the completion of the work on said canal, otherwise such claim should be void. The State, it appears, entered upon the property of Mr. Robinson, now in dispute, and constructed a basin, and although an exception had been made in the grant as to land for a basin, yet there never was any application made for the appointment of viewers to assess damages. Some years since the canal was abandoned and sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Said company, by and through the West Pennsylvania Railroad Company, entered upon and has since held possession of said basin lot, for the recovery of the possession of which this suit was brought. Messrs. Acheson and Burgwin appeared for the plaintiffs, and John H. Hampton, Esq., for the defendant. The case was ably tried on both sides, and occupied the time of the court for over a week. The jury rendered a verdict for defendants.—*Pittsburg Commercial, of yesterday.*

THE BALTIMORE FORGERY.

How the Thing Was Done—Adroit Swindle of a Bank.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says:—

The swindlers of the present day are famous, and it is wonderful how, of all others, they so often practise successfully upon banks and bankers in our large cities. So numerous and ingenious, however, are the ways of the tricksters that honest men cannot always be up with them at the moment. The practice of depositing certified checks and making transactions on them has afforded facilities for swindlers at various times in New York, and yesterday an operation of this sort was got off here on one of our banks. In the morning, shortly after banking operations commenced, a young man about twenty-eight years of age, of gentlemanly exterior, and dressed in a gray suit, entered the Third National Bank, on South street, near Second, and presented to Mr. A. M. Carter, the cashier, a letter purporting to be signed by L. B. Coltington & Co., of New York, introducing him as John B. Thompson. He entered into conversation with Mr. Carter, informing him of his intention to enter into the tobacco business here, and talking about the different descriptions of tobacco, Kentucky and Virginia products, and other matters connected with the tobacco trade. He referred also to a firm in the trade in Baltimore, with whom he had negotiated for a store. He desired to arrange for keeping his account with the Third National, but seemed somewhat displeased when informed that the bank would not allow interest on his deposits. He finally, however, decided on selecting the bank as his depositary, and deposited a certified check in the name of L. B. Coltington & Co. on a well-known New York bank for $13,000. The man then left, but in a few minutes returned, and remarking that he had immediate use for some money, drew a check for $6500, which was paid to him in currency by the cashier. After he had left the bank the second time, in reply to a telegram sent to the New York bank, word came that the draft for $13,000 was a base forgery. The detective officers were at once put on the alert for the successful swindler, but up to a late hour last evening he had eluded arrest.

ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

Five Cars Fall Through a Burning Bridge—One Man Killed.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Wednesday says:—

Monday night a serious accident happened to a freight train going east on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from Wilsonburg. There are several bridges spanning small streams within a short distance of the village named. A train had passed over the road not long in advance of the unfortunate one, and one of the bridges was set on fire, it is believed, from coals dropping out of the ash-pan upon the floor.

The train to which the accident happened came along on time, and the engineer in coming around a sharp curve near the burning bridge saw the danger before him. The distance was too short to bring the train to a stop, although every effort was made to do so. Reversing the engine, the engineer leaped from his position and escaped unhurt. The train ran upon the bridge, when it fell with a terrific crash, carrying down with it five cars loaded with whisky, tobacco, and pork. The fireman went down with the wreck, and is supposed to have been instantly killed. Nothing has been seen of him since the train made the fearful leap. The burning timbers of the bridge communicated fire to the wrecked cars and contents.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Sans Culottes Republic.

Citizens Flying from Paris.

An American Killed in the Riots.

The Mob Repulsed by the Troops.

The Central Elections Postponed.

APPOINTMENT OF ADMIRAL SOISSET

Commander of the National Guard

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Postponement of the Insurrectionary Elections.

LONDON, March 24.—The insurrectionary Central Committee has issued a proclamation postponing the elections in Paris until after energetic measures have caused their reclaimed rights to be respected.

At a meeting of the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Paris,

Admiral Soisset

was appointed Commander-in-chief of the National Guards of the city, with General Langlois as Chief of Staff, and Victor Schoelcher as Chief of Artillery. The appointment of Soisset has inspired confidence among the friends of order.

The Belleville Nationals

have occupied Mairies in Rue Drouot and the First arrondissement of Paris, after a long negotiation with the Nationals of that quarter, with whom a number of Zouaves and Guards Mobile of the Seine were seen.

The Mobiles Demand Arms to Fight the Insurgents

who have barricaded the Place Vendome.

General Ladmirault

will probably succeed General Vinoy in the military command of Paris.

The orderly Nationals have

Expelled the Insurgents

from a part of the Eighth arrondissement, comprising the Faubourg St. Honore the Second arrondissement, comprising the Place de la Bourse, and the Ninth arrondissement, comprising Rue Drouot. They then occupied St. Logaro (?) station, and asked ot the Government at Versailles a reinforcement of troops to retake the railway crossing, where the insurgents control traffic.

An American Among the Victims.

Among the victims of the affair in the Place Verdome was an American named George Tirrell.

At noon yesterday Paris was quiet, and the Bourse closed.

It was rumored that

General Ducrot had been Shot

by his own soldiers.

Disturbances at Lyons

are reported, where some people proclaimed the commune and resisted the red flag.

Thiers has Telegraphed to the Prefects

to set at work the anarchist Liyonnese, and given credit for the purpose.

At the sitting of the Assembly on Wednesday it was said it had been decided to hold municipal elections in Paris before the 10th of April.

Military Measures Against Paris

were also projected. General Charette, who is at Versailles, has been commissioned to raise a volunteer legion in the west of France, and has issued an appeal to the defenders of order, family, and religion to join the ranks.

A special despatch to the *Daily News* says

People are Flying from Paris

terror stricken, and the rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter to recover their lost ground.

Terrible Railway Accident.

An accident occurred to a railway train filled with interned artillerymen returning to France, by which 22 were killed and 72 injured.

Lord Lyons Confident.

LONDON, March 24.—Lord Lyons telegraphs to the Government that he is confident of the early restoration of order in Paris.

The Commons Last Night

sustained the ministry on various clauses of the Army bill by heavy majorities.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 24—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92⅛@92¼. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 92; of 1865, old, 91⅝; of 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 89. Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 35.

FRANKFORT, March 23.—U. S. 5-20 bonds closed at 96⅛@96¾.

ANTWERP, March 23.—Petroleum closed at 48½f.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; upland, 7½d.; Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 84,000 bales; for export, 11,000; for speculation, 9000. Stock, 780,000; American, 45,200. Receipts of the week, 78,000 bales; American, 54,600. Actual export, 38,000.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Troubles Before the Legislature—Report of the Judiciary Committee—Result of the Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 24.—The following is the report of the Judiciary Committee charged with the investigation of the difficulties in the coal regions:—

The Committee on the Judiciary General to whom was referred the message of the Governor and opinion of the Attorney-General on the right of railroad companies to charge exorbitant rates of freight having progressed with the investigation by the examination of many witnesses, and having as yet reached no final results, but impressed with the grave importance of the whole subject and the difficulty in the way of its adjustment by statutory enactment, and desiring to lead the minds of the public and of those directly interested into thoughtful consideration of a settlement of the troubles by the voluntary action of those who are now at variance, respectfully beg leave to make this preliminary report, expressly reserving all questions of law and fact for settlement and report at the close of the investigation, which is to continue until all the evidence shall have been heard and arguments of counsel made.

The present difficulties in the anthracite coal region are but an incident of the great war that for hundreds of years has been waged between labor and capital. Labor has deemed it hard that the hardest work and hardest fare generally go together; that those who toil most often earn least; that in the distribution of Fortune's gifts, unnecessary labor is imposed upon some, while others are indulged with life-long ease and luxury. It seems hard to delve and plough and sow and reap, while the harvest is gathered into other barns.

The great practical difficulty is the alleged inadequacy of the share which, in the partition between labor and capital of their joint produce, falls in the shape of wages to the former. The natural dissatisfaction produced by this real or supposed inequality of partition is sometimes intensified by the unwise interference of demagogues to promote their own selfish ends, without one throb of genuine feeling for those they seek to enjole. Such men work only unmixed evil by stimulating and perpetuating prejudice and hatred, when kindness and conciliation should be the aim of all.

When working in harmony capital and labor are mutually beneficial and lay each other under reciprocal obligations. If labor be the parent of capital, capital becomes in turn the foster mother of labor, contributing in large measure to the combined productiveness. If the profit of capital is the product of labor, so, in turn, the wages of labor are the product of capital. But when labor and capital are in a state of chronic antagonism these mutual benefits are entirely lost sight of, and as the motives of both are hostile, so neither can see in the acts of either anything but injury; and during the long and exhaustive war such visions were not always deceptive.

The only method of settling disputes was the barbarous one of force, each party seeking to starve the other out. The employer hoped that by stopping the works for some time the men would be finally compelled by hunger, and want to accept his terms. The men, on the contrary, hoped to be able to stop work so long that the employer would be compelled to accede to their demands to avoid great loss or total ruin. Bankruptcy threatened the manufacturer or operator and starvation the workmen. But the victories gained by either party were only temporary; with renewed energies the war was recommenced with increased bitterness, and the thirst of vengeance for forced submission.

During the years of conflict waged on these principles, capital had gradually developed its capacities, and was extending and consolidating its sway, and its energies were daily concentrating in fewer hands. Capital is in itself aggregation, association, combination. But as in human affairs extremes always meet, and action is always followed by reaction, so the seemingly resistless preponderance of associated capital suggested to labor the remedy in the form of organized combination.

Hence trades unions and workingmen's benevolent associations. The right of labor to combine is no longer an open question. If any individual workman be at liberty to refuse work except on his own terms, any number of workmen must be equally at liberty collectively to refuse to work except on terms to which, after consulting together amongst themselves, they may have collectively agreed. Men may combine to any extent, provided they use none but lawful means and aim at none but lawful ends.

Thus we now have the two armies of labor and capital completely marshalled, fully equipped, and ably commanded. Shall there be permanent peace or war, antagonism or alliance? To quote an eminent economist, "Capital may encroach on labor, labor may in its madness destroy capital; such is the work of prejudice and evil passions. But however far such a strife may be carried it can only result in mutual injury, and health can only be restored by obtaining the recognition of the full rights and obligations of each. The condition of well-being is peace. A false philosophy has set the world at war for ages, proclaiming that what one nation gains another loses. Akin to it is the belief that hatred and retaliation are the normal conditions of capital and labor, that mutual distrust and hurtfulness are inevitable in all the developments of industry. Such a belief blasphemes the harmonies of Providence."

Has not the time then arrived when prudent and reasonable men of each and every interest should hush the voice of passion, and, refusing to listen longer to violent counsels, endeavor with all their might to devise means of escape from the difficulties of the situation, and from the dangers which threaten not only from within but from without? We believe if this disposition exists, the experience of other people may indicate a system which affords not temporary only, but permanent relief. For five hundred years England, with occasional lulls, has suffered from bloody and ruinous conflicts between labor and capital. The first great strike on record occurred among the men employed in building Windsor Castle. They left their work and scattered over the neighboring counties, but were soon brought back by force, in obedience to the peremptory mandate of King Edward, and savage punishment, in one instance death, was inflicted on the leaders. And so the vicious system of force and partial legislation went on for centuries, but failed to bring success to either side.

And only in our own age did it occur to the people and statesmen of that country that the only wise thing for the Legislature to do was to stand aside and allow the rate of wages and conditions of labor to be settled by those most interested. In the meantime millions of money had been wasted, not a little blood spilled, and ruin and misery threatened every part of the country. At length wise men of both parties sought and found another and a better system. Boards of conciliation and arbitration were established, the credit being due in a great measure to Mr. A. J. Mundella, formerly a workingman himself, and now one of the largest employers in England. And in this way capital and associated labor were brought into kindly and harmonious relations to each other. The general need for this was so greatly felt in that country that a few years ago a royal commission was appointed to examine into the working of trades unions, and to suggest improvements in the laws relating to them and the relations existing between workingmen and employers. The commission consisted of ten gentlemen of prominence, sat two years, and received evidence not only from all parts of the United Kingdom, but from all quarters of the world. They concluded their report by saying that the question as to what is a fair rate of wages in the varying circumstances of trade from time to time is one very difficult of adjustment between employers and large bodies of workingmen. The strike is a very hard method of settling such a question, and it is much to be wished that some method could be devised mutually satisfactory to workingmen and employers in the settling of questions of dispute in such matters. The establishment of boards of conciliation seems to offer a remedy at once speedy, safe, and simple. These boards require no complex machinery, no novel division of profits, no new modes of conducting business, no acts of Parliament. All needed is that representative workmen and employers should meet at stated times and amicably discuss the interests of their common trade or business. There is not a trade or business in the kingdom in which this system might not be adopted; and we see no reason why in every case results should not flow from them as satisfactory as those in Nottingham. Under such a system we should look for a peaceful and prosperous condition of labor in this country, and if this commission should have no other results than calling attention to this simple method of settling the frequent disputes between workingmen and their employers, we shall feel that our time will not have been lost in this country.

How these boards of conciliation and arbitration originated, how they are constituted, and how they work, was well described by Mr. Mundella in an address delivered by him last November in New York, from which we beg leave to quote as follows:—

"Ten years ago, in the town in which I reside, and in the trade in which I am connected we had the third strike in one year. This last one had continued for eleven weeks. Of course, the men who were at work subscribed to the branch 'on strike,' and it was seriously contemplated whether the proper thing to do would not be to close all the factories, in order that those in employ should not add to the duration of the strike by aiding those out of employ. A few of us were heartily sick of this state of things, and resolved to try if some means could not be devised not only to put an end to that strike, but to prevent its recurrence in future. We had a fearful history of conflict to increase our difficulties—we had old hatreds and feuds dating from the beginning of the century. The neighborhood was one proverbial for its quarrels between capital and labor. When machinery was introduced to aid labor, labor rebelled; 'frame-breaking' was the order of the day, and rose to such a disastrous height that Parliament passed a law making the destruction punishable by death. The death penalty was inflicted on six men at one time for 'frame-breaking' in my town. Strikes had continued all along until 1859. We called the working men together, or their representatives rather, and we said to them, 'You are all wasting your funds in fighting against us; when you should be making money, you are squandering it, and when the time comes that your labor is not in demand, your employers will take that opportunity to oppress you.' We agreed to form a board of arbitration and conciliation, and we discussed the question for three days with a good deal of mutual hostility and a great deal of strangeness of feeling to find ourselves in the same room with the leaders of the trades unions. However, some of us were resolute and carried it. We constituted a council, to consist equally of employers and employed. The trades unions were to elect seven members by universal suffrage in their bodies, and the manufacturers their seven in the same way. Those gentlemen were to meet in some public room—the room of the Chamber of Commerce, indeed, it was—and round a common table, and meet only when there were disputes, but to prevent disputes periodically, not less than once a quarter, and discuss questions of wages, hours of labor, all, in fact, affecting the relations of employer and employed. We then employed a committee of inquiry, two of each of our respective parties, who should hear privately any quarrel in the initiative state, and, if possible, crush the thing out there. Well, you may judge under what feelings we entered that room the first time—seven employers, and seven men regarded as their bitterest enemies. However, courtesy and kindness begat a reciprocal feeling, and we commenced by electing a president. I was elected the first President, and we elected a workingman Vice-President, in order that we might not be outdone in courtesy by the workingmen. I have sat for ten years at the head of that table, and that same workingman, as Vice-President, has sat at the other end. We elected a Secretary from each party, and we have kept a record of our proceedings from that day to this. We have had some very rough arguments and difficult times to pass through—a great deal of what workingmen in England call 'jaw.' However, it is a great deal better than those long struggles and bitter animosities that used to exist between us. We have never lost one day's labor from that day to this. The change that has come over the spirit of the neighborhood is remarked throughout England; and, thank God! the hatchet is so buried that, if dug up to-morrow, it would be too rusty and rotten to be used. Well, we continued patiently on our way with our experiment. Some of the employers of the other towns would not have anything to do with it. "What," they said, "sit down with the trades-union leaders? Never! never!" However, we told them the trades-union leaders had enlightened us on some questions, and on some questions we had enlightened them. Gradually they fell in until all the unions and all the employers are in, and we are all homogeneous. If we are in a particularly tight place—a difficulty which we cannot settle—both parties agree upon an impartial umpire, whose decision is final. This has only occurred once with us, when a reduction of wages was deemed absolutely necessary and just by the manufacturers, and the unions would only agree to half the reduction. An umpire was called in, and he split the difference between us. What happened? One section of our union said, "We will not stand it; we will strike." They tried to get the other men to strike. "What," they said, "call in an umpire and not abide his decision?" And the result was the workmen kept faith, and every man went back to his work. Finding our system worked so well, other trades followed our example. The first was the lace trade, and they have had no strike since. Then the Staffordshire potteries, and they report enthusiastically of it. Last of all, after eleven months of a terrible strike among the iron-workers, which reduced the people until they were without beds or furniture, sleeping on straw, their children barefoot, the women having sold the children's shoes to get bread to maintain the strike—all on the verge of starvation—through the warm, earnest advocacy of a good Quaker friend they adopted the same thing. What happened? They have worked without a day's cessation from then to this time. Once since, they had occasion to call in Judge Eckel as an umpire, and after he got them concluded they could settle their dispute amicably among themselves and did so without his intervention. Again, my friend Mr. Hughes was called upon to act as umpire in a question of vital interest to the whole Cleveland district. The second day of the argument before him both parties were reasonable. In half an hour then all was settled; they had agreed upon the rates of wages for the succeeding year. In the building trades, the carpenters and builders, of which Mr. Garth is the head, there are more than twenty boards of arbitration at work in the different towns of England. In some there is a composite board of plumbers, stonemasons, carpenters, etc., who sit down together once a quarter or once a month, and by talking things over like men and Christians, with a kindly feeling towards each other, they arrive at a proper solution of all their difficulties. And now, gentlemen, I have explained to you what this is; and it is very simple, and something which can be introduced everywhere. What can be done in Old England can be done in New England, and what can be done in either can be done in the iron and coal districts of Pennsylvania, or anywhere else.

The following additional testimony in favor of this system is from a speech delivered by Mr. Morley, a large manufacturer, at a meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in England, held in 1868, and largely attended by employers and workingmen:—

Mr. Morley said—"I rise to express my conviction of the exceeding great value of arbitration. It is no mere dilettantism: it is sound, honest grappling with a great difficulty. Our firm employ four thousand persons, and therefore I am personally and practically interested in the matter. As the result of an experience of eight years, we are now working in the most perfect harmony with our employes. Twenty-five years ago our machinery was in danger, and our trade was subject to constant interruptions, from differences between us and workpeople; and, worse than either, there was a feeling of bitterness between employers and employed of which we now know nothing. So far from the men feeling any prejudice or thinking that any advantage was taken of them, I venture to say that among the thousands of workpeople who have submitted to the decisions of the Board of Arbitration in Nottingham, there are not fifty who do not regard it as existing in their interest, and as one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon them. Nothing in this movement touches either the existence of trades unions or the right to strike. Having been accustomed as a manufacturer to act with my brother manufacturers—I will say, if you please, to combine with them—I claim for the workmen equal right to do the same. It is the abuse of trades unions against which I protest. Men have the right to meet and to sell their labor, as the result of their conference, for the highest price they can get.

"If it should be objected that boards of arbitration might break up trades unions and thus eventually leave the men without organization to protect themselves in case employers refused to be bound by the decisions of a board of arbitration, the answer is that without a union of some kind boards of arbitration could not be organized and kept working. The union represents the men just as the boards of trade, etc., represent operators or employers. It would be difficult to introduce boards of arbitration in any district where no union of any kind existed among the workingmen. Besides, this system is advocated by almost every trade union in England. At the meeting in '68, already referred to, Mr. Green, chairman of the Birmingham Trades Council, said that conciliation alone would not remedy existing evils. He could not understand so many men meeting and discussing points at issue, unless they had some mode of finally settling the matters in dispute, and therefore he took it that arbitration, properly applied and conducted, was not arbitration enforced by act of Parliament, with a judge legally appointed, but arbitration in which there was mutual selection of a gentleman to act as umpire, and that he was very much in favor of. So far as his experience went workingmen as a class were much more ready for arbitration and conciliation than employers were. On the same occasion Mr. Williamson, Secretary of the United Glass Trade Society, said:—"One of the leading ideas of arbitration was the cultivation of a conciliatory spirit between the parties concerned. Therefore he felt convinced that the voluntary plan advocated by Mr. Mundella was far preferable to the plan that could be legally enforced. Arbitration was not only important as regarded a settlement of immediate disputes, but it was also important in that it promoted better feelings between employers and workmen, it led the master to acknowledge that the workman had a right to discuss disputes on an equal footing with his employer.'"

And now, in view of the immense interests in Pennsylvania and elsewhere depending upon the steady and harmonious working of the anthracite coal trade, the committee are of the opinion that a system which has produced such valuable results in England should be given an immediate trial by its application to the entire anthracite coal region.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Cotton quiet; low middling, 14c. Flour—high grades dull; low grades firm and wanted. Cloverseed dull at $7@7·25. Wheat very quiet and prices entirely unchanged. Corn—white Southern steady at 85@86c.; yellow Southern dull at 81c. Oats dull at 62@66c. Mess Pork steady at $21·50. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 9c.; rib sides, 11c.; clear rib, 11½c. Hams, 17@17½c. Lard steady at 13c. Whisky, 91c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, do. 111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110⅝; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅝; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 69¾; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 82¾; Cumberland preferred, 84; New York Central and Hudson River, 95; Erie, 19¾; Reading, 102¾; Adams Express, 73¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 100¼; Illinois Central, 134¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 112½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¾; Western Union Telegraph, 58.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

GRAVE DOCTRINAL DIFFERENCES.

Statement by the Rector

A Victim of "Outrageous Slanders."

They are Indignantly Repelled.

HE IS A MAN OF PEACE,

But Will Not Retract.

Bowings and Genuflexions.

The Bishop Sharply Criticized

His Dictum Firmly Declined.

Authority for Private Confession.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We present to our readers to-day an interesting addition to our history of the differences between the vestry and rector of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, which we can regard in no other light than as a defense by the reverend gentleman of the charges imputed to him. This is a *fac-simile* of its title-page:—

A PAPER
Read before the Vestry of
S. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,
Philadelphia:
February 16, 1871.
BY THE REV. H. G. BATTERSON, D. D.,
Rector of the Parish.

"Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice.
"And be ye kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as GOD for CHRIST'S sake hath forgiven you."—Ephes. iv: 31, 32.

This paper is now being circulated, so we are informed, among the parishioners (who have received the statement of the vestry which we reproduced on Wednesday), in order to afford them an opportunity of hearing—rather reading—both sides of the case and discovering clearly the position of each party. The reverend gentleman speaks of the "outrageous slanders" that have been circulated, and repels them with "burning indignation." He declares that he is "a man of peace," but "will not retract," conscientiously believing himself to be right in what he has done and fully supported by the Church authorities. He declares, in referring to the teachings he has put in practice, that he will maintain them, and deals calmly, yet firmly, with the unfairness of the vestry. Bowings, prostrations, and genuflexions have, as he affirms, never been taught at St. Clement's. The Bishop's letter—wherein he declares that there is no sanction in "any rubric or usage of our communion," for bowings to the altar and prostrations before it; the carrying of the banner for the sake of pomp; the mingling of the communion wine with water; the wearing of colored stoles, and all teachings and practices which lead to or countenance private confession or private absolution—is taken up and rigorously criticized. Many errors in the argument of th Bishop are discovered, and in some instances there is a positive dissent from his statements. But it is useless to summarize this paper, which we present to our readers *verbatim et literatim:*

To the members of St. Clement's Parish.

DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN:

I cannot tell you, in words, how much it pains me to appear before you in this holy season of Lent, in a controversy with some members of the vestry. It is a necessity, however, for you as well as for me. I shall not say one word to impugn the *motives* of any individual. In the paper attached to this letter, I have written strongly, but I hope not in any way forgetting my office, or the dignity and duty belonging to it.

THE OUTRAGEOUS SLANDERS;

the willful fabrications; the malicious reports which have been so persistently circulated regarding the "teaching, practice, and ritual" at St. Clement's Church, it becomes at last my duty for your sake, as well as my own, to repel. Never, on any occasion, has there been any service in St. Clement's which is not perfectly in accordance with the laws and rubrics of our Church.

Never has there been any teaching which is not in perfect accord with our standards.

I AM CHARGED

with "introducing practices and teachings which have been the occasion of many and painful rumors, seriously damaging the best interests of the Church of Christ." I repel the charge with hot and burning indignation!

I have been pestered and worried for two years with anonymous letters from the "busy-bodies in other men's matters," who had not the manliness to write their names, nor the honesty to tell the truth.

I AM A MAN OF PEACE.

Nothing is more distasteful to me than controversy; but the time has come when, for your sake, I must defend St. Chement's.

The Lord being my helper, I will do it to the last. For two years I have borne in patience and silence all the malignity and falsehood of envious tongues, and I will bear it no longer.

The services in St. Clement's have been witnessed by several of our most faithful and honest bishops, who with one accord have given to me their hearty commendation.

I therefore announce to you that I shall maintain those services, and no word of teaching which I have given you during my rectorship will I retract; on the contrary, I will maintain and defend it to the last.

I thank you for the overwhelming manifestation of your trust and sympathy.

Since writing the above, I have seen a copy of the "minutes" printed by order of

THE VESTRY,

to which is prefixed a "statement" signed by ten members.

I can but express my regret that I was not permitted to see this "statement" before it was printed. I asked for it, but was not allowed to see it.

The vote to print the "minutes" was taken at a meeting when I was absent, and but six members of the vestry were present. No notice of

Continued on the Second Page.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

Continued from the First Page.

such action was sent to me, and the information came from a person not known to the vestry.

MUCH OF THE DIFFICULTY

which exists in the minds of these gentlemen has grown out of an absence of any clear and distinct statement of what was, or was not, taught at St. Clement's, or of what part of the teaching or ritual they, on their part, objected to. I may have been in part to blame for this, and hope it is now remedied by the following paper.

Bowings, prostrations, and genuflexions to the altar have never been taught. *Reverence* for the places and things made sacred by holy use is taught and, I hope, practised.

I wish it distinctly to be understood that neither of the clergy of St. Clement's Church has ever taught one word on

THE SUBJECT OF CONFESSION

other than that contemplated by the "Exhortation to the Holy Communion," and as allowed by our standards. The whole system, as taught and practised by the Roman Church, has by long usage confined the term, "auricular confession," to a *technical* sense. If by this term these gentlemen mean the use of confession as taught and practised by the Church of Rome, I emphatically deny the teaching or practice of any such custom. The Roman Church says, "you must." The Anglican Church says, "you may." The clergy of St. Clement's Church hold and teach the Anglican practice, and no other. This, and this only, they are prepared to defend as primitive and scriptural.

Beseeching you, one and all, to avoid all uncharitable and harsh expressions, to keep in subjection that "unruly member," the tongue, and to "set forward, as much as lieth in you, peace and quietness among all men,"

I am, dear brethren, faithfully yours,

H. G. BATTERSON.

Clergy Rooms, St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, March 20, 1871.

THE PAPER READ TO THE VESTRY OF ST. CLEMENT'S, FEB. 16, 1871.

Gentlemen:—I have read the letter of Bishop Stevens, directed to Mr. P. Pemberton Morris, and a copy of that letter has been placed in my hands.

The Bishop writes under an entire misapprehension of the character of the papers submitted to him by Mr. Morris.

The paper alluded to by the Bishop, as marked "M," he seems to understand to be a report to the vestry of St. Clement's Church from a committee appointed by the vestry at a meeting held on the 18th of January, 1871. The paper marked "B" he seems to understand to be an answer to that report by the rector, defending his teaching and practice, in opposition to the tenor of the report, and the expressed wish of the vestry. I come to this conclusion from the words of the Bishop where he says:—"The decision of the report is evaded;" again, "not a point was conceded," etc. The course pursued by Mr. Morris in this matter, from the beginning to the end, has, to my mind, been unwise, injudicious, and, in this last act, injurious, not only to the vestry and himself, but to the Bishop and myself.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE

I may perhaps be allowed to rehearse.

The whole subject of ritual, doctrine, and practice had been discussed in vestry meeting upon many occasions previous to the meeting of January 18, 1871. At that meeting, for a second time, I expressed my willingness to abandon any practices in matters of ritual which the vestry would say were detrimental to the interests of the parish, or which, in the opinion of the vestry, might be a cause of scandal to the Church at large.

All the points in the ritual in St. Clement's Church were discussed or enumerated, and not one member of the vestry raised a word of objection to a single point.

I then announced that in the future, should I desire any change, I would consult the wardens before making it.

(I add, by way of parenthesis, that on Tuesday evening of the week previous to the 13th of January, 1871, Mr. George N. Allen and Mr. John Lambert called at my house, and expressed their satisfaction with my proposition, and their readiness to defend the services as at that time conducted.)

I beg leave to call attention to the fact that, at a meeting of the vestry previous to the one held on the 18th day of January, a resolution was offered to the effect that the whole matter be

REFERRED TO THE BISHOP

and Standing Committee. This resolution was unanimously tabled, or postponed, the mover of it not voting.

I come now to the meeting of January the 18th, 1871.

At that meeting, after my statement, before alluded to, it was unanimously resolved that "the whole matter be referred to the rector and the rector's warden," as a committee who were to investigate the whole subject and

REPORT TO THE VESTRY.

This committee, of which I was chairman, held a meeting. No conclusion was reached. The first draft of the paper spoken of by the Bishop, as marked "M," was read and discussed.

I then prepared a paper, which was substantially the same as that spoken of by the Bishop as marked "B."

These papers were simply expressions of opinion by the two members of the committee, preparatory to a final report by that committee to the vestry.

These two papers passed into the hands of Mr. Morris. He then prepared a letter to the Bishop, which letter is alluded to in the Bishop's paper. Mr. Morris expressed an anxious desire to lay the whole matter before the Bishop. I was entirely opposed to it, as not authorized by the vestry, and for other reasons which he very well knew.

I proposed that he should submit them to the Rev. T. F. Davies, the rector of St. Peter's Church. To this proposition Mr. Morris assented. I consented (seeing his determination) that they might also be laid before the Bishop. This decision I reconsidered, and said to Mr. Morris, "Read both papers to Mr. George N. Allen and Mr. Walter H. Tilden, and if they say send them to the Bishop, then you may lay them before him."

I am aware that

MR. MORRIS CLAIMS

that no such declaration was made on my part. I simply ask, Why should I have requested that these papers be read to these two gentlemen if their counsel and advice were not to be asked in the matter?

I will pursue this matter no farther, save only to say that it was my wish that the papers should not go before the Bishop without the consent of both Messrs. Allen and Tilden. Mr. Allen I have not seen. Mr. Tilden has told me that he advised Mr. Morris not to present them to the Bishop, and that Mr. Morris gave him to understand that he would not send them.

But the papers did go. And they went without the knowledge or consent of the vestry.

THEY WENT IN SPITE

of the unanimous vote of the vestry against such reference. They went before the committee had made a report to the vestry, as they were directed to do. They went with no authority from anybody.

Let me here ask why, at a meeting of the vestry, at which I was unable to be present, Mr. Morris presented and read both papers as the report of this committee? I was not consulted in the matter, nor had I any intimation that such was his intention.

As chairman of that committee, the report should have been presented first by me; Mr. Morris would afterwards have been entitled to present his paper, but not until then. The whole proceeding has been

UNPARLIAMENTARY

and irregular. I come now to

THE BISHOP'S PAPER.

The Bishop discusses, first, the subject of auricular confession.

In response to my statement that "the teaching of the American Church upon this subject is contained in 'Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity;'" that "this book is one of the list prescribed by the House of Bishops, and by the General Convention, for the study of every man previous to his ordination to the priesthood;" and that "having received the sanction and authority of the House of Bishops and General Convention, without any proviso or qualification, may be said fairly to speak the mind of the American Church."

The Bishop says:—"I need not point out the fallacy of the argument of Dr. Batterson, that because an author is mentioned in the list of books prescribed by the House of Bishops, to be read and studied by candidates for holy orders, that therefore, such author or work has the sanction and authority of the House of Bishops, and may be said fairly to represent the mind of the American Church; for it is too evident to escape notice."

So, then, the House of Bishops deliberately sets forth a list of books which they, in union with the General Convention, by canon require to be studied by candidates for holy orders; and yet "cannot thereby be said to give to such books their sanction and authority!"

THE "FALLACY"

of this argument is "too evident to escape notice." The Bishop apparently proceeds upon the supposition that the compulsory confession of the Church of Rome is that which is spoken of. He is mistaken. To no man is compulsory confession more abhorrent than to myself.

But, to the "troubled minds contemplated by the exhortation to the communion;" those with an "oppressed conscience, *bona fide*, seeking relief in that way," the Church has always counselled and encouraged confession as a means to "quiet the grief," and for the "removal of all scruple and doubtfulness."

The Bishop says in effect that the "whole drift" of Hooker's teaching is

AGAINST PRIVATE CONFESSION.

What, then, is Hooker's meaning, when he says in Book vi, chap. iv, 7:—"Our Lord Jesus Christ hath left in His Church * * spiritual and ghostly physicians, guides and pastors of redeemed souls, whose office doth not consist in general persuasions unto amendment of life, but also in the private particular cure of diseased minds."

The quotation from Bishop Jewel's "Apology" is entirely foreign to the subject.

Bishop Jewel is speaking of the subject as taught and practised in the Church of Rome. When he speaks of the practice of the Church of England we get at his teaching on the subject under discussion.

IN THE HOMILY ON REPENTANCE,

in arguing against the compulsory confession of the Church of Rome, Bishop Jewel says, "that every man should be bound to their (*i. e.* the Roman) auricular confession, it is no commandment or ordinance of God." So say I.

This same Bishop Jewel, in his defense of The Apology, says:—"Touching the third" (private confessions made unto our brother), "if it be discreetly used, to the greater comfort and better satisfaction of the penitent, without superstition or other ill, it is not in any wise by us reproved. The abuses and errors set apart, we do no more mislike a private confession than a private sermon."

The quotation from Bishop Jewel, used by Bishop Stevens, is foreign to the question under discussion. Used as he uses it, he makes Bishop Jewel say what he never did say.

In the Homily on Repentance, Bishop Jewel discusses both questions.

Of compulsory confession as used in the Roman Church, he says:—"It hath not the warrant of God's Word." Of voluntary confession, he says:—"I do not say but that if any do find themselves troubled in conscience, they may repair to their learned curate or pastor, or to some other godly, learned man, and show the trouble and doubt of their conscience to them, that they may receive at their hand the comfortable salve of God's Word."

The whole drift and teaching of Bishop Jewel's works on this subject

ARE AT UTTER VARIANCE

with the statement of Bishop Stevens.

Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, London, in the time of James I, says:—"Men come not willingly to this manifestation of themselves, nor are they to be brought in chains, as they do in the Roman Church, by a necessity," etc.

Again he says:—"We enjoin private and particular confession if the conscience be oppressed: and if any man do think that that which is necessary for him on his death-bed is necessary every time he comes to the Communion, and so come to such a confession, if anything lie upon him, as often as he comes to the Communion; we blame not, we dissuade not, we discounsel not that tenderness of conscience and that safe proceeding in the soul."

Wheatly on the Book of Common Prayer is very clear on this subject. His book is one of the list authorized by

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS

and the General Convention. He says:—"No argument sure can be drawn, that because a practice has been abused, it should therefore cease to be used. The abuses of it should be reformed, but not the practice discontinued."

"And therefore the Church of England at the Reformation freed it from all the encroachments with which the Church of Rome had embarrassed it, and reduced confession to its primitive plan." * * *

"Every one is left to his own discretion; all that was absolutely enjoined, was only a mutual forbearance and peace; for the security of which, a clause was added in the first book of King Edward, requiring such as shall be satisfied with a general confession, not to be offended with them that do use, to their farther satisfying, the auricular and secret confession to the priest; and those also which think it needful and convenient, for the quietness of their own consciences, particularly to open their sins to the priest, to be offended with them that are satisfied with their confessions to God, and the general confession to the Church. But in all things to follow and keep the rule of charity, and every man to be satisfied with his own conscience, not judging other men's minds or consciences; whereas he hath no warrant of God's word to the same."

"What could have been added more judiciously than this, to temper, on the one hand, the rigors of those who were too apt at that time to insist upon confession as always absolutely necessary to salvation; and to prevent, on the other hand, a carelessness in those who, being prejudiced against the abuse, were apt indiscriminately to reject the thing, as at no time needful or useful to a penitent."

"So that we may still, I presume, wish, very consistently with the determination of our Church, that our people would apply themselves, oftener than they do, to their spiritual physicians, even in the time of their health, since it it much to be feared, they are wounded oftener than they complain, and yet, through aversion to disclosing their sore, suffer it to gangrene for want of their help who should work the cure."

"The Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles" by the Rt. Rev. Harold Browne, D. D., the present Bishop of Ely, is another of the books authorized by the House of Bishops and by the General Convention. The Bishop of Connecticut has edited an edition of this book for use in the American Church, and it is used in all our Divinity Schools. Bishop Browne says:—"The Church of England provides for all troubled consciences the power of relieving themselves, by making confession of guilt to their pastor, or any other discreet and learned minister, and so gives them comfort and counsel; but does not bind every one of necessity to rehearse all his private sins to man, nor elevate such useful confession into a sacrament essential to salvation." —Page 587.

Martin Luther says of private confession:—"It is useful, yea, necessary; neither would I desire that it had no existence, nay rather, I rejoice that it exists in the Church of Christ." Again he says:—"I would rather lose a thousand worlds than suffer private confession to be thrust out of the Church."

I am unable to find a single word in the writings of Luther, Calvin, Ridley, Cranmer, Hooker, or any of the Reformers against voluntary confession. They are almost unanimous on the subject of

COMPULSORY CONFESSION,

and equally unanimous on the subject of voluntary confession.

I have examined with patient care the writings of the great and good of the Anglican communion, from the days of Ridley and Cranmer to the present time, and at every step I find a condemnation of compulsory confession, and an equally strong commendation of voluntary confession.

The present Bishop of London—(Bishop Jackson) who cannot be said by anybody to be favorable to what is called the "Advanced School"—says, "As ministers should be, by their profession, usually the best advisers in cases of conscience, and are or ought to be every penitent's ready and sympathizing friend: so to them the stricken or perplexed soul will often have recourse. Thus, there is a sense in which those dreaded words 'Confession to the Priest' * * * * * may express an edifying practice, and even at times a duty."

I may add, that in all the recent trials and troubles in the Church of England, in no instance has the subject of confession been touched, while it is well known that Pusey, Keble, Bennett, Carter, Sadler, and hundreds of others of the English priesthood have been, or are, in the constant habit of hearing these voluntary confessions. The same statement is true in the case of many priests in the American Church.

The Bishop proceeds:—

"Where the English Prayer Book in the first of the exhortations to the holy communion has the words, 'that by the ministry of God's Holy Word, he may receive

THE BENEFIT OF ABSOLUTION,

together with ghostly counsel and advice,' in the American Prayer Book the reference to absolution is left out, and the passage reads, 'that he may receive such godly counsel and advice.'"

Does the Bishop mean by this paragraph to say that the American Church repudiates absolution? If so, I call your attention to the preface in her Prayer Book, where she says:—"This Church is far from intending to depart from the Church of England, in any essential point of doctrine, discipline, or worship; or other than local circumstances require."

I CALL ATTENTION

to the declaration which she puts in the mouth of every priest on all occasions of matins or even-song, viz.: that "God hath given power? and commandment to His ministers, to declare and pronounce to His people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins."

The Bishop goes on to say:—"Where the English rubric before the confession in the holy communion reads:—"Then shall the general confession be made in the name of all those that are minded to receive," the American rubric says, 'Then shall this general confession be made by the priest and all those that are minded to receive,' *i.e.*, that the priest is to confess as well as the people." I am at a loss to understand

THE BISHOP'S MEANING,

for it is obvious that in either case the priest is to confess. For is not the priest to receive as well as the people? So then, in both cases, the "confession" is by priest and people. The Bishop's allusion to this rubric is to my mind

UTTERLY MEANINGLESS

in this discussion.

Again the Bishop says:—"Where the English rubric directs after this general confession, 'Then shall the priest (or the bishop being present,) stand up, and turning himself to the people, pronounce this absolution:' the American rubric leaves out the words, 'pronounce this absolution,' and substitutes the single word 'say.'"

Is there, then, no absolution? Are not the words which the priest is to "say" the very same as those in the English Prayer Book?

DOES THE BISHOP INTEND

here to say that the American Church conveys to her priesthood no power to "pronounce absolution" in the communion office?

What means she, then, when she uses the words which were used by the Bishop at my own ordination, viz.:—"Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained. And be thou a faithful dispenser of the Word of God, and of His Holy Sacraments: In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

ARE THESE WORDS A MOCKERY?

Do they convey no power? No authority? Or are they merely a high sounding phrase, repeated over the kneeling man, at the most solemn hour of his life?

The Bishop alludes to the omission in the American office for the visitation of the sick, of the particular and special confession, and absolution.

Why this was done, when we remember the Preface to the Prayer Book, heretofore mentioned, it is hard to explain, unless it be for the reason that the English office compels a confession, and commands the priest to give absolution, if the penitent desires it. Still, in the visitation of the sick, when the holy communion is celebrated, the very words of confession and absolution, contained in the office for the public celebration, are directed to be used. Again:—

THE AMERICAN PRAYER BOOK

has a rubric which reads as follows:—"Here the minister may use any part of the service of this book, which, in his discretion, he shall think convenient to the occasion," etc. By this rubric, the priest is no longer a machine, but a man, and supposed to have some "discretion." In the performance of his duty in visiting the sick, he may (by this rubric) move the sick person to confession; and by the same rubric, he may, "in his discretion," use the form of absolution contained in the communion office.

The Bishop proceeds to the office for the visitation of prisoners, and admits that

THE FORM OF ABSOLUTION

in the communion office may be used "when a prisoner is confined for some great and capital crime."

The Bishop goes on to say that "the only confession which the minister is to exhort the prisoner to make, is a particular confession of the sin for which he is condemned." The Bishop must have overlooked a previous rubric in the same office, which says:—"Then shall the minister examine whether he repent him truly of his sins, and be in charity with all the world; and further admonish him, particularly concerning the crimes wherewith he is charged," etc. Again, in the exhortation to the prisoner, the minister is directed to say:—"I require you to strictly examine yourself and your estate, both towards God and towards man; and let no worldly consideration hinder you from making a full confession of your sins," etc.

After this is done, then the minister is to exhort him to that "particular confession of the sin for which he is condemned."

THE BISHOP'S INTERPRETATION

of this office may fairly be paraphrased thus:—"The man who outrages law, who commits murder, robbery, or, in the pursuit of his just, outrages the purity of woman—this man, upon confession, may receive the absolution given to all penitents in the communion office;" but the humble penitent soul, who is battling with his sins, and who comes in his sorrow for guidance and consolation, shall be turned away with no word of peace from the Church which our blessed Lord has placed on the earth to that very end.

IT IS MONSTROUS!

Does not the greater include the less? If the great criminal may receive absolution upon making a confession, why may not the penitent sinner, whose sins may not be an outrage upon society, and yet are an outrage upon the law of God, and his own conscience; why may he not receive the same blessing and the same "wholesome salve of God's Word?"

The Bishop proceeds to say:—"I repeat, therefore, that the American Church has spoken for herself. She recognizes no inherent right in the minister to hear confession and grant absolution outside of the forms and way specially provided; and by her legislation, direct and indirect, has protested against private confessionals and private absolution."

I BEG LEAVE TO DISSENT IN TOTO

from the Bishop's statement. The American Church, so far as I can learn, has never "legislated" upon this subject, "directly or indirectly."

The American Church has given to her priesthood an absolute, unqualified commission to do this very thing.

She restricts the newly-commissioned priest by no word or hint, in the use of the Divinely descended powers. If the "power and commandment" of God to "His ministers" to "declare and pronounce to His people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins," be not a part of the "office and work of a priest in the Church of God," what is it?

Beyond this the Bishop's whole argument is directed against the compulsory system of the Church of Rome, which system I abhor as deeply as it is possible for him to do.

THE BISHOP CONCLUDES

this discussion by saying:—

"I require the officiating ministers in St. Clement's parish to discontinue all teaching and practice which leads to or countenances such private confession or private absolution."

Are we to suppose the Bishop here to say that he will forbid the clergy of St. Clement's parish to bear a private confession, or to give absolution in such a case? If so, I am bold to say that he will do that which the Church nowhere gives him authority to do.

The American Church has given me authority without restriction in this matter, and until she by her legislation shall take away that authority,

I MUST USE MY LIBERTY.

This whole question touches the private duties of the priesthood. No subject can be more sacred. It is a matter outside the direction of a vestry! and one with which as a vestry, they have no right to interfere. Were this conceded every action of the ministry would be subject to the direction of a vestry. The same will apply to a Bishop.

The exhortation of the Communion bids the troubled penitent to go to the priest and "open his grief." How that is to be done it is not in the preface of Bishop or layman to decide.

No men in the American Church have a higher "reverence for authority" than the clergy of St. Clement's parish. No men more deeply "loathe and abhor an autocracy."

Whatever the Bishop may command, counsel, or advise, within the limits of his rightful authority, shall, "with a glad mind, be reverently followed and obeyed" to the letter and in the spirit.

The question of "prayers for the dead" need not be discussed in this paper

The vestry having unanimously declared that not one of them has ever heard me say one word, in the pulpit or in the chancel, which they could not heartily endorse, it needs no words to prove that we are heartily in accord so far.

I DECLINE TO ACCEPT THE BISHOP'S DICTUM,

that I am responsible for the sentiments expressed in the sermons of those who preach for me, and who are my peers, responsible not to me but the diocesan authority under which they labor.

(What follows was not in the original paper).

A more careful reading of the Bishop's paper seems to call for some examination.

"The opinion that prayers for the dead are efficacious" has never been "taught or preached" in St. Clement's Church by anybody. To my knowledge the subject has never been alluded to more than once or twice. The Bishop says:—"The two passages in the Prayer Book that are usually relied on by the advocates of this doctrine are found in the Prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church Militant, and in one of the prayers of the Burial Service."

The first sentence is, "And we also bless Thy Holy Name for Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear," etc., etc.

The Bishop knows (or perhaps I should say, he ought to know) that this passage is not the one "relied on by the advocates of this doctrine." This passage is referred to, but the strong part of their argument is in the prayer which follows the Canon of Consecration, viz.:—"And we earnestly desire Thy Fatherly goodness mercifully to accept this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving; most humbly beseeching Thee to grant that by the merits and death of Thy Son Jesus Christ and through faith in His Blood, We, and all Thy Whole Church, may obtain remission of our sins and all other benefits of His Passion."

The argument is, that "Thy Whole Church" comprises three parts: The Church Militant, the Church Expectant, and the Church Triumphant. Therefore say they, the prayer reaches beyond those still in the flesh. The Bishop then alludes to the

PRAYER IN THE BURIAL OFFICE,

and gives a quotation as follows:—"And we beseech Thee that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of Thy Holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss in Thy eternal and heavenly kingdom."

Let us now have the quotation just as it reads in the Burial Office.

"And we beseech Thee that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of Thy Holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in Thy eternal and everlasting glory." Why is it that the words "Both in body and soul" are omitted? These are the very words upon which the "advocates of this doctrine" hang their whole argument. They say that the "perfect consummation and bliss" cannot be until the soul is reunited to the body, and that this is a supplication that the "bliss" of that day may be granted to those souls now separated from the body.

I now return to the original paper.

The remainder of the discussion is upon matters of ritual.

THIS WHOLE SUBJECT

having been settled by the vestry, requires but little consideration. The vestry know full well that the rector is not strenuous upon these minor points, as (for the most part) they involve no principle.

He would probably differ from both Bishop and vestry in some points, but a man may do that without loss of confidence, trust, or affection. The question of

MIXING WATER WITH THE WINE,

at the time of placing the oblations upon the altar, I had promised to abandon if it was an offense to anybody, and it was unfair to take that question before the Bishop, especially as no person (in the vestry or out of it) had ever raised one word of objection to the practice.

In speaking of vestments, the Bishop says:—"There is no authority for the use of colored vestments in our Church," etc.

It is pretty generally known, I believe, that there is no authority for the use of any vestments in our Church, except that of common ecclesiastical law. There is not one word of law in our canons, nor has the American Church legislated upon the subject in any way, "directly or indirectly."

A BISHOP'S OPINION,

however wise, learned, or pious he may be, surely cannot be elevated to the position of law.

The Bishop of New York, in his recent action, took good care to recommend, not to command; nor did he touch the question of colored stoles. He simply requested the clergy who had used the colored chasuble to substitute white in place of it.

The use of the colored stoles the rector and vestry agreed should be continued, and await the action of the next General Convention.

Not one member of the vestry raised a word of objection, *per se*, to the use of them.

The Bishop concludes his paper by saying:—"It would certainly be a mockery of Episcopal authority, and bad faith towards the vestry of St. Clement's Church, after agreeing to submit the controversy to the ordinary," etc.

The rector and the vestry have never agreed to "submit the controversy to the ordinary." On the contrary, the rector has steadily protested against it; and the vestry by an unanimous vote, on the 11th of January, decided not to do it.

IT HAS BEEN THE AIM

of the majority of the vestry to settle the matter among themselves without such a reference. This was the reason for the appointment of a committee to report upon the subject. But Mr. Morris, in his haste, has rushed the question before the ordinary, with no authority whatever; and has placed the ordinary in a false position by giving him to understand that the matter was referred to him for adjudication, which was not the case. Had Mr. Morris come to me before the introduction of his first resolution, all the painful discussions which have followed might have been avoided. The clergy of St. Clement's

STAKED THEIR REPUTATION

upon their work there, believing in the truth and good faith of the vestry. The work has been a triumphant success, but this action may result in defeat and disaster, if not in dishonor. The whole congregation, with not more than half a dozen exceptions outside of the vestry, are heartily in accord with the rector. If they were not I would resign at once; but knowing as I do that they are, I shall hold my position as rector of the parish.

I hope and pray that the vestry may have the grace and the wisdom to stop before they bring St. Clement's into disrepute and dishonor, if not into utter ruin.

REMARKS.

It will be very plainly seen that in the above paper I have not discussed the wisdom, the desirability, nor the necessity of private confession; of prayers for the dead, nor of any matter of ritual. As neither of the clergy of St. Clement's has ever asked anybody to come to confession, as they have never said it was a duty to pray for the dead; as they have never insisted on any matter of ritual under discussion; it has not been necessary to defend, or even explain, their teaching or practice. The only question in the matter is this:—Does the American Church permit private confession? I give here no opinion in the matter, but simply state facts.

Again, do the prayers of the Church extend in any sense beyond the Church militant? I give no opinion on this subject, nor is such my intention here.

There has been no teaching in St. Clement's Church on the subject of confession, other than the plain statement of the fact that "the troubled minds contemplated by the exhortation to the communion—those with an oppressed conscience, *bona fide* seeking relief in that way," were entitled to the privilege.

H. G. BATTERSON,
Rector of St. Clement's Church.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE FIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT having been retired from service and the NEW DEPARTMENT placed in operation at 6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING, the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the Department a success.

The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in organizing.

JACOB LAUDENSLAGER,
President.

Attest—JOHN R. CAETLIN. 3 16

☞ OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be presented.

By order.

CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
3 14 12t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

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Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

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Receive money on deposit, returnable on dema
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tions, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTE
GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEE
RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.
And for the faithful performance of its duties
such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

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Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinso
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
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CITY OF BALTIMOR

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the West
Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the C
of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committ
of the Western Maryland Railroad Company of
through the American Exchange National Ba
$1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryla
Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, princi
and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimo
This endorsement having been authorized by
act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of t
City Council, was submitted to and ratified by
almost unanimous vote of the people. As an ad
tional security the city has provided a sinking fund
$200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at matur
An exhibit of the financial condition of
shows that she has available and convertible ass
more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedne
To investors looking for absolute security no lo
offered in this market presents greater inducemen
These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued in
rest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60tf Finance Committee.

EDUCATIONAL.

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School, Law School, Medical School, Dental Scho
Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining a
Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School
Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, A
tronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparat
Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episco
Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September
1871.

The first examination for admission to Harva
College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The seco
examination for admission to Harvard College, a
the examinations for admission to the Scienti
and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. T
requisites for admission to the College have be
changed this year. There is now a mathemati
alternative for a portion of the classics. A circul
describing the new requisites and recent examin
tion papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three cours
in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week Fe
ruary 12-19. These lectures are intended for grad
ates of colleges, teachers, and other compete
adults (men or women). A circular describing the
will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized t
year. It has seven instructors, and a library
16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new cour
of study, the requisites for the degree, and the co
of attending the school. The second half of t
year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, a
dress J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOO

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April
1871.

For circulars apply to

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We are prepared to ship every description o
Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, an
Intermediate points with promptness and despatch
Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shorte
notice.

ROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM EUROPE.

smarck's Threat of the Reoccupation of Paris Confirmed.

VERSAILLES, March 22.—In the National Assembly to-day an adverse report was made from e committee upon a bill providing for the ection of a municipality in Paris.

Jules Favre read a letter from Count Bisrck, who says:—

'Events in Paris do not indicate the execun of the convention entered into with the rman commander, which forbids any apach to the lines before the forts occupied by e Germans."

Bismarck claims a restoration within twenty-ur hours of the telegraph leading to Paris, ich has been destroyed, or Paris will be ated as an enemy; and should there be any re proceedings in violation of the preliminas of peace, the fire of

The Forts

ll be opened on the city.

Favre stated that he had replied to Bismarck at the insurrection in Paris was a surprise to e Government, but would be repressed. If ere was delay in its suppression it was because e Government was hopeful of avoiding blooded. The Government had no means of reiring the telegraph, but would ask its reinatement of the mayors of the arrondissents through which it passed.

Affairs in Paris.

VERSAILLES, March 22.—Several Paris newsapers have removed to Versailles. The Paris urgents have obtained from the Bank of ance a million francs against a deposit of a rmal Treasury bond. The requisition made by em upon the Rothschilds was refused payment.

A Sensation in the French Assembly.

LONDON, March 23.—The *Daily News'* special patch from Versailles says that the letter of unt Bismarck created a sensation in the Asmbly, and that Favre, in his remarks thereon, nted that if Paris holds out that the Governnt will co-operate with the Germans.

There is a report that Favre is endeavoring to st Thiers.

The Slain Generals.

Generals Lecomte and Thomas were buried in ditch.

A Pool of Blood.

The Rue de la Paix is a pool of blood, and no an's life is safe in Paris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

e President's Message on the Condition of he Southern States—The Document in Full.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President sent the lowing message to Congress this afternoon:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—A ndition of affairs now exists in some of the States the Union rendering life and property insecure, d the carrying of the mails and the collection of e revenue dangerous. The proof that such a conion of affairs exists in some localities is now bere the Senate.

That the power to correct these evils is beyond e control of the State authorities, I do not doubt. hat the powers of the Executive of the United ates, acting within the limits of existing laws, is ficient for the present emergencies, is not clear. herefore, I urgently recommend such legislation in the judgment of Congress shall effectually cure life, liberty, and property in all parts of the ited States.

It may be expedient to provide that such law as ll be passed in pursuance of this recommendaon shall expire at the end of the next session of ngress. There is no other subject on which I ould recommend legislation during the present ssion. U. S. GRANT.

Washington, D. C., March 23, 1871.

Discussion on the Message.

In the House to-day, after the reading of the resident's message, Mr. Shellabarger moved a pecial committee of nine be appointed, to hom the message should be referred, saying at he wanted a day fixed for the consideration the subject. A lively discussion followed.

he Committee on the President's Message.

After considerable filibustering Mr. Shellarger's motion to appoint a special committee which the President's message shall be reerred was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed he following as the committee:—Messrs. Shellbarger, Ben. Butler, Scofield, Dawes, Blair of ichigan, Thomas, Morgan, Kerr, and Withern—five Republicans and four Democrats.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Statements of last year's doings of the edford Street Mission were submitted at the nual meeting yesterday, and exhibit excelnt results. Thirty-two hundred dinners ave been given to children of the mission hool, great quantities of clothing distriuted, a sewing department organized, free aths established, and purchases of property ave been made.

—The Grand Temple of Honor and Temerance has 136 lodges and a membership f 8000.

—Subscriptions for the Presbyterian Hosital to be erected on the ground purchased om Dr. Saunders are rapidly being made.

—Thomas H. Gill, Esq., has been elected resident of the James Page Library Comany.

—The trial of John and Peter Burns, barged with burglary at Norristown, has een postponed until the next term of the ourt in that place.

—Robert Fox, of the American Theatre, as been held in bail by Alderman Beitler n the charge of giving theatrical exhibitions ithout having taken out a State license.

—The prisoners charged with beating the oung girl at the barber-shop No. 703 South ourth street have been admitted to bail by lderman Kerr, on the statement of her physician that she is now out of danger.

—General Kilpatrick had a monster audince last evening at his lecture, "The Battle cenes of the Rebellion."

Domestic Affairs.

—Hon. John W. Forney has been conrmed as Collector of the Port of Philadelhia.

—Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, is makg many removals of corrupt and dishonest fficials.

—The fruit trees of Iowa are represented s having passed through the winter in fine rder, and there is fair prospect of a large rop.

—Last evening Hon. Fernando Wood gave grand reception and banquet to the New Hampshire members of the House, at which here was a goodly representation of Democratic Congressmen.

—Nettie Chase, daughter of the Chief Justice of the United States, was married at St. ohn's Church, Washington, yesterday afternoon, to William Sprague Hoyt, the ceremony being performed by Bishop McIlvaine.

Foreign Affairs.

—The army in Brittany momentarily expect orders to move to Paris.

—Lyons is quiet, but precautions have been aken against an outbreak.

—Manifestoes were yesterday issued by the nsurgents ordering elections.

—Many battalions of the National Guard are being armed for the preservation of order.

—The French people fear that Bismarck's hreat to occupy Paris will be carried into xecution.

—The insurgent Central Committee has decided to disarm the Nationals of Quartier St. Germain.

—More proclamations continue to be issued in France, both by the insurgents and the Thiers Government.

—The National Guards, on Tuesday, reinstated the mayor of the Sixth arrondissement, who had been expelled from office.

—The Paris insurgents have obtained from the Bank of France a million francs against a deposit of a formal treasury bond.

—The French prisoners interned in Switzerland, who have means to carry them to their native country, are allowed to depart.

—In the National Assembly, yesterday, an adverse report was made from the committee upon a bill providing for the election of a municipality in Paris.

—In the Assembly yesterday Favre stated that he had replied to Bismarck that the insurrection in Paris was a surprise to the Government, but would be repressed. If there was delay in its suppression it was because the Government was hopeful of avoiding bloodshed.

—Bismarck claims a restoration within twenty-four hours of the telegraph leading to Pantin, which has been destroyed, or Paris will be treated as an enemy; and should there be any more proceedings in violation of the preliminaries of peace, the fire of the forts will be opened on the city.

CITY COUNCILS.

The Proceedings Yesterday.

Both branches of the city government met yesterday.

Select Council convened at 3:30 P. M. Various petitions were presented and referred.

On a resolution to confirm the nominations of the committee appointed to select assistant engineers of the Fire Department, an exceedingly animated debate ensued, resulting in its passage.

An invitation to attend the public meeting at the Academy of Music, in opposition to the Building Commission, was accepted.

The Committee on Paid Fire Department asked to be relieved of any consideration of the resolution relative to the employment of a surgeon to examine applicants for admission to the department, and the whole subject was tabled.

An extra appropriation for the completion of Norris Square was considered, and $4000 voted.

After considerable routine business, the Council at six o'clock adjourned until next Thursday.

Common Branch.—The Chamber met at 3 o'clock, President Huhn in the chair.

A communication from the Norris Iron Company for the appointment of an investigating committee was received, to investigate a contract awarded to Mr. Worthington. A special committee was appointed.

Mr. Rowan offered a resolution to lay water-pipe on Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Sycamore, and Aspen streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward. It was agreed to, with an amendment which required it to be at no expense to the city.

Mr. Walker, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution to approve contracts for new school buildings in the Tenth and Fourteenth wards. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $4000 for the further improvement of Norris Square, Nineteenth ward. Amended by making it $5000.

Mr. Waples, from the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for paving streets.

Mr. Glenn, chairman of the Committee on Police, offered a resolution requesting the Finance Committee to report a loan bill of $300,000 for erecting eight station-houses and the building of a steam-tug for police purposes. So referred.

Mr. Carey, from the Committee on Markets, presented an ordinance authorizing the erection of new market houses in Girard avenue, from Third to Lawrence, Eighth to Tenth, and Elm to Otis street, and creating a loan of $60,000 for this object. Referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to increase the amount to $75,000, so that two new sections can be erected in Moyamensing avenue.

Mr. Buzby, chairman of the joint special committee on town meeting, reported an ordinance, which was passed, making an appropriation of $1964·63 to defray the expenses.

Mr. Allison called up the resolution of request to the Legislature to pass the bill to establish a House of Correction. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley called up the bill authorizing the paving of Bainbridge street from Eighth to Ninth, and Federal street from Twenty-sixth to Gray's Ferry road, and to repave with stone Carbon street, from Bainbridge to Fitzwater, the cost of paving to be taken from item three of the appropriation for repaving streets.

Mr. Calhoun moved to amend by adding Ninth street, from Moore to Winton.

After considerable debate Mr. Wagner moved to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to furnish Councils with the names of the contractors whose work is not in accordance with their contract, so that they may be held responsible. Agreed to.

Select Council ordinance to lay water pipe on Water and other streets, and the resolution of request relative to Wingohocking Park, were considered and concurred in.

A communication inviting the Chamber to attend the mass meeting in the Academy of Music this evening, in favor of the abolition of the Building Commission, was indefinitely postponed—yeas 27, nays 18. Adjourned.

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,

GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by

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MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 11th day of March, A. D. 1846, entitled "An act relative to Registered Tax of and Municipal Claims in the County of Philadelphia," that the following writ scire facias sur claim has been placed in my hands for service, to wit:—

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The City of Philadelphia vs. Unknown owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 213, etc; for the sum of sixty-two dollars and thirty-five cents, for work and labor done and performed, and materials furnished, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of Eadline street, at the distance of twenty feet eastwardly from the east side of Thirty-sixth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of said city; containing in front on said Eadline street eighteen (18) feet, and extending of that width in depth northwardly seventy-five feet, more or less. Bounded on the westward by ground of Frederick Reigoult, and on the eastward by ground of Schofield.

Same vs. E. W. Rusta, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 215, for the sum of forty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, to wit, for registered taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Broad and South streets, in the Fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said South street three feet six inches, and extending of that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Broad street one hundred and twenty feet to Alaska street.

Same vs. Bennet Schnapps, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 224, for the sum of seventy-five dollars and twenty cents, for city taxes for years 1836, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwardly side of Orleans street, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the distance of six hundred feet westwardly from the west side of Emerald street, then extending westwardly along said Orleans street one hundred and ten feet more or less to a point in the middle of Gunner's Run, then southwardly along middle of said run to ground now or late of John Stiles, then eastwardly along the same one hundred feet more or less to ground granted to Thomas Bennett, then northwardly by the same at a line at right angles with said Orleans street one hundred feet to place of beginning.

Same vs. Anthony Bongier, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 226, for the sum of ten dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet westward from the west side of Almond street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southward sixty-eight four and five-eighths inches to a six feet wide alley.

Same vs. Richard Conner and Labonius Rose, reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, and Edward Thiele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 227, for the sum of seventeen dollars and thirty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventy-two feet westward from the west side of Almond street, containing on the said Adams street thirty-six feet (each lot eighteen feet), and extending in depth sixty-eight feet, four and five-eighths inches to a six-feet wide alley.

Same vs. John M. Schwartz, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 228, for the sum of eighty dollars and ten cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and eight feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Hancock street thirty-six feet (36 feet), and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Jacob Cullinan, owner or reputed owner, or whosoever may be owner, and Miles B. Hartley, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 229, for the sum of sixty-one dollars and sixty-two cents for city taxes for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of ninety feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front or breadth on said Hancock street eighteen feet, and extending of that width in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Charles Butte, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 230, for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-one feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front or breadth on the said Hancock street thirty-five (35) feet, and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. James O'Neill, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 231, for the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-six cents, to wit, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwardly side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty-three feet eight and one-quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Norris street, eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. John B. Longshore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 232, for the sum of eighteen dollars and sixty-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and one feet eight and one quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Howard street eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. Alfred Moore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and John Moore, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 233, for the sum of nineteen dollars and forty-one cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Sergeant street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one half inches northwest of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Sergeant street twenty feet, and in depth southwestward one hundred and forty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. William Seeling, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Mary Adeline Thompson, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 234, for the sum of forty-one dollars and ninety-one cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Wrecker and Spangler streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Wrecker street one hundred feet, and in depth along Spangler street sixty feet.

Same vs. Sepviva, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and George Einwechter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 235, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-four feet nine and one-half inches southeast of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Cumberland street eighteen feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. James Graham, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Eliza Jane Graham, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 236, for the sum of fifty dollars and fourteen cents, for city taxes for the year 1868, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-six feet northwest from Sepviva street, containing in front on Cumberland street thirty-six feet and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a brick shop.

Same vs. John T. Jones, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 237, for the sum of sixty-five dollars and sixty cents for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Cadwalader street and Montgomery avenue, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Cadwalader street twenty-three feet nine and three-eighths inches, and in depth easterly on south line of Montgomery avenue sixty feet three and three-eighths inches, and on south line of said lot along centre of old Mud lane, vacated, fifty-four feet ten and one-half inches.

Same vs. Charles M. Slocum, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 238, for the sum of eighteen dollars and ninety-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Martha street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-two feet southwest of Lehigh avenue, containing in front on said Martha street thirty-six feet, and in depth on the northeast line one hundred and nineteen feet five and three-quarter inches, and on the northwest line one hundred and sixteen feet ten and three-eighths inches.

Same vs. J. H. Johnson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 239, for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground, situated on the south side of Norris street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-four feet east of Fifth street, containing in front on said Norris street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth fifty-seven feet to a three feet wide alley.

Same vs. Norcross & Sheets, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and Benjamin J. Ritter & William E. Urwiler, registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 240, for the sum of nineteen dollars and four cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northeast of Norris street, containing in front on said Tulip street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth southeastward ninety-feet.

Same vs. Unknown, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Abraham B. Wood, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 241, for the sum of eighteen dollars and nine cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Cedar street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet three and one-eighth inches southwest of Commerce street, containing in front or breadth on said Cedar street forty feet and in depth southeastward ninety feet to Spangler street.

Same vs. Joseph Bayard, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, Lazarus Schloss, et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 242, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy-three cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Almond and Rose (or Aramingo) street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Almond street twenty-seven feet nine and three quarter inches, and in depth southeastward between a line at right angles to Almond street, on the north side of said lot, and the line of said Rose street, on the southwest side thereof eighty feet (80), more or less.

Same vs. L. Mulligan, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 243, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of fifty-five feet southwest of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Almond street eighteen feet, and in depth eighty-five feet (85), be it more or less.

Same vs. E. B. Grant, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Benjamin Ritter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 244, for the sum of thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty-two feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southwestward seventy feet.

Same vs. G. Guckenbuchler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Christian Abele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and forty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Coates street, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-six feet easterly of Twenty-first street, containing in front on said Coates street eighteen feet, and in depth on east line fifty-six feet nine and three-eighth inches, and on the west line fifty-five feet six and three-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick dwelling-house, being No. 2048 Coates street.

Same vs. James McCormick, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and William Smith, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 247, for the sum of thirty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and York streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred feet, and extending in depth eastward along the north side of said York street one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

Same vs. Isaiah Robinson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Hosea Robinson, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 248, for the sum of sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest side of Townsend street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-eight feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Townsend street eighteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet six and one quarter inches.

Same vs. George Davis, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 249, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-nine feet three and three-quarter inches northwest from Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet, more or less.

Same vs. William Payran, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 250, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-nine feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty feet, more or less.

Same vs. Joseph Stockton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Elizabeth R. Edwards, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 251, for the sum of fifteen dollars and ninety-seven cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-five feet three and three-quarter inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen (16) feet, and in depth southwestward seventy-five feet more or less.

Same vs. Christian Smith, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Adam Ibrig, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 252, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Fourth street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and thirty feet two and one-quarter inches north of Cadwalader street, containing in front on Fourth street seventeen feet, and in depth on north line forty-six feet eleven and seven-eighths inches, and on south line forty-three feet nine and one-eighth inches.

Same vs. John Kater, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 254, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents, for city taxes for year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and forty feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth northward thirty-five feet more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, No. 1329 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 255, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth north forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1331 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 256, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mott street sixteen feet, and in depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected one three-story brick house, being No. 1333 Mott street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 257, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-two feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on the said Mott street sixteen feet, and depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1334 Mott street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Same vs. Mary W. Neff, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 943, for the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Tenth and Morgan streets, in the Tenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Tenth street eighteen feet, more or less, and in depth eastward along said Morgan street, sixty feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a two-story frame building, being No. 243 North Tenth street.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 289, for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground, situated on the south side of Norris street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-four feet east of Fifth street, containing in front on said Norris street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth fifty-seven feet to a three feet wide alley.

Same vs. Norcross & Sheets, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and Benjamin J. Ritter & William E. Urwiler, registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 240, for the sum of nineteen dollars and four cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northeast of Norris street, containing in front on said Tulip street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth southeastward ninety-feet.

Same vs. Unknown, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Abraham B. Wood, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 241, for the sum of eighteen dollars and nine cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Cedar street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet three and one-eighth inches southwest of Commerce street, containing in front or breadth on said Cedar street forty feet and in depth southeastward ninety feet to Spangler street.

Same vs. Joseph Bayard, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, Lazarus Schloss, et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 242, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy-three cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Almond and Rose (or Aramingo) street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Almond street twenty-seven feet nine and three quarter inches, and in depth southeastward between a line at right angles to Almond street, on the north side of said lot, and the line of said Rose street, on the southwest side thereof eighty feet (80), more or less.

Same vs. L. Mulligan, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 243, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of fifty-five feet southwest of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Almond street eighteen feet, and in depth eighty-five feet (85), be it more or less.

Same vs. E. B. Grant, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Benjamin Ritter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 244, for the sum of thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty-two feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southwestward seventy feet.

Same vs. G. Guckenbuchler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Christian Abele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and forty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Coates street, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-six feet easterly of Twenty-first street, containing in front on said Coates street eighteen feet, and in depth on east line fifty-six feet nine and three-eighth inches, and on the west line fifty-five feet six and three-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick dwelling-house, being No. 2048 Coates street.

Same vs. James McCormick, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and William Smith, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 247, for the sum of thirty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and York streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred feet, and extending in depth eastward along the north side of said York street one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

Same vs. Isaiah Robinson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Hosea Robinson, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 248, for the sum of sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest side of Townsend street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-eight feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Townsend street eighteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet six and one quarter inches.

Same vs. George Davis, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 249, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-nine feet three and three-quarter inches northwest from Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet, more or less.

Same vs. William Payran, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 250, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-nine feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty feet, more or less.

Same vs. Joseph Stockton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Elizabeth R. Edwards, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 251, for the sum of fifteen dollars and ninety-seven cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-five feet three and three-quarter inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen (16) feet, and in depth southwestward seventy-five feet more or less.

Same vs. Christian Smith, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Adam Ibrig, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 252, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Fourth street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and thirty feet two and one-quarter inches north of Cadwalader street, containing in front on Fourth street seventeen feet, and in depth on north line forty-six feet eleven and seven-eighths inches, and on south line forty-three feet nine and one-eighth inches.

Same vs. John Kater, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 254, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents, for city taxes for year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and forty feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth northward thirty-five feet more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick, house, No. 1329 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 255, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth north forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1331 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 256, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mott street sixteen feet, and in depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected one three-story brick house, being No. 1333 Mott street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 257, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1871.

THE KUKLUX [illegible]ANS.

The special message of the President, and the elaborate reports and speeches in the Senate will increase public interest in the reported Kuklux outrages in the South; but in view of the fact that a number of the Republican members of the House favor immediate adjournment, it remains doubtful whether further legislation will be adopted during the present session. An animated discussion of all the questions involved has already commenced, and the public will probably be fully enlightened in regard to the arguments for and against an increase of the powers of the President to maintain peace and order. The Democrats unite in opposing any further legislation before its necessity is clearly demonstrated, and as they will probably make a very vigorous fight in the House, it will require cordial union as well as extraordinary exertions on the part of all the Republican members to secure such action as is contemplated by the President's message.

If the temper of the Republican Congressmen is not speedily changed, such co-operation can scarcely be anticipated; and the probabilities are that the House will adjourn without passing any supplementary reconstruction law. That many outrages have been committed in the South cannot be doubted, but the necessity and utility of further national attempts to maintain order in that region should be very clearly demonstrated before new attempts are made to accomplish what is nearly a moral impossibility. The Rebel States teem with brutal, bloody-minded, half-civilized semi-barbarians, who are fit compeers for the Fourth ward crowd of Philadelphia and the Dead Rabbits of New York. It was fair to presume, however, that after the colored race was enfranchised, and the local governments of nearly every Southern State placed in the hands of Southern Republicans, sustained apparently by local working majorities, these men would be enabled to maintain their ground against foes of inferior numbers. Their failure to do so is largely due to their foolish dissensions, their criminal misconduct, their lack of courage, and their repeated appeals to Congress to do for them what in justice they should do for themselves. The reconstructed States are proving a white elephant to the national authorities, and it is time to inquire whether this rapacious monster had not better be left, for a short season at least, to browse for himself, instead of being perpetually fed and maintained at the national expense. The President complains that in some districts the carrying of the mails and the collection of the revenue are rendered dangerous. Such evils are of immediate national concern, and they should be suppressed at every hazard. In Philadelphia, when the illicit distillers of the Richmond district openly defy the laws and the revenue collectors, it does not seem to require any new act of Congress to authorize a raid against them; and the President should be able to employ force, in a similar manner, in such Southern districts as notoriously obstruct the operations of mail-carriers or revenue collectors. But Philadelphians would not relish the idea of having the whole city placed under martial law on account of the existence of illicit distilleries in a single ward; and it is not wise or just to condemn entire States for the crimes of a few of their inhabitants.

In any legislation that may be framed by the Republican Senators and Congressmen, as a party measure, they should be more careful now than at any former period that right and justice are clearly on their side, and that they are authorizing barely what imperative necessity requires, and no more. The general drift of public sentiment is that the carpet-baggers, scalawags, ex-slaves, ex-slaveholders, Rebels reconstructed, Rebels unreconstructed, and Southern loyalists should be left, for a brief period at least, to fight out their own battles in their own way; and that if the nation is ever again to become a party to their quarrels, it shall be on no slight pretext and for no trivial purpose.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL CIVIL WAR.

On Wednesday we published a letter from Bishop Stevens and a number of documents in relation to certain ritualistic practices which have disturbed the harmonious relations between the rector of St. Clement's Episcopal Church in this city and a portion of his congregation. In order to present our readers with both sides of this question, we to-day publish on our first page the reply of the rector, Rev. Dr. Batterson, to the letter of the Bishop. With the merits of the quarrel as it stands between Bishop Stevens, Dr. Batterson, and the vestry of St. Clement's Church, the outside and profane public have little or nothing to do, and those immediately interested may well be left to fight it out among themselves without impertinent interference. In our province as news purveyors, we have laid the whole subject before the public, and the ritualists and anti-ritualists may judge for themselves as to which of the high contending powers is doing the most to injure the religion they all profess to believe in, and of which they are all supposed to be advocates. This brings us to the high and important standpoint from which it is both the privilege and the duty of the secular press to survey the battle which is raging among the forces of the Church militant, and to pronounce a very decided opinion upon this division in the ranks of those who ought to be fighting side by side against the powers of Sin, Satan, and Death. With regards to the right and wrongs of the squabble which is distracting the parish of St. Clement's we do not care to express an opinion, but we do feel called upon to condemn the squabble itself as a scandal to religion, for which there is apparently no legitimate excuse. When there is so much real, lively, and prosperous wickedness abounding openly in the community and in the nation, it is certainly a most deplorable thing that those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of doing active battle with the Great Adversary should be continually fighting among themselves about the color and cut of their uniforms, the size and shape of their banners, and other matters of very small importance in comparison with the real work which the leaders of the Church militant have in hand.

Such a quarrel as that which is now agitating St. Clement's parish can have no other effect than to bring religion into disrepute, and to diminish the influence not only of those who are the immediate participants in the affair, but of the entire denomination to which Bishop Stevens and Dr. Batterson belong. Worldly men who have no particular interest in any sect or creed, but who look upon the churches and the clergy as moral conservators of the first value, cannot but be disgusted when they see real religion set aside, and those whose duty it is to actively aid in its promotion engage in a hot controversy about stoles, and banners, and processions, and bowings and posturings, as if they were matters of any practical importance to the great outside world of wickedness, which looks on with mingled amusement, scorn and contempt. It is impossible for impartial outsiders to behold, with any respect, the High Church and Low Church, the ritualistic and anti-ritualistic, contentions which agitate the Episcopal Church; and it is greatly to be regretted that a denomination of Christians which contains so much of the wealth and intelligence of the nation should year in and year out give the irreligious so much cause to sneer, without some active measures being taken by its more clear-headed and thoughtful members to prevent the constant recurrence of scandals like the St. Clement's Church controversy.

THE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCES.

It is to be feared that, in handing over the Hudson Bay Territory to the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain has served her dependency very much as the King of Siam serves a dangerous courtier when he presents him with the sacred white elephant. The suppression of "Riel's Rebellion" cost the Dominion infinite trouble and a large sum of money, and retarded the progress of unification; and now the rumor comes that Manitoba (new name for the Red River country) is again in open revolt, and also that the Canadian troops have committed outrages within the boundary of the United States. This latter is especially to be deplored, in view of the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and of the vast service which, when mutual friendliness prevails, this road can perform for Manitoba, Saskatchawan, and all the Canadian provinces of the Northwest.

Nature has placed an eternal barrier between these provinces and those of the Dominion proper, while in climate, topography, and products they are practically one with the whole of our territory down to the forty-third parallel; and from where the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses the Red river, a boat can run down to Lake Winnipeg and ascend the Saskatchawan to the very base of the Rocky Mountains. The railroad, showing the commercial identity of these two regions, will bind them together with bands of iron; and as gravitation is a principle in politics not less than in the physical world, would it not be well for our neighbor to save further trouble and expense by handing over her recalcitrant subjects to Uncle Sam, who is willing to receive them now that they are tributary to one of his great continental railways?

THE FINE ARTS.

Chromos from Pictures by Hamilton.

From Messrs. Duval & Hunter we have received four chromos, from pictures by the celebrated marine artist, Mr. James Hamilton, which have merits of no common order. These pictures differ in subject and color, and they are excellent representatives of the various styles of the artist. Mr. Hamilton's bold, free touch and the other characteristics of his artistic method are admirably reproduced, and the chromos will be highly prized by many of the artist's admirers who cannot afford to possess original works by him.

MR. HAGER'S EXPLANATION.

The following is a full report, from the *Legislative Journal*, of the explanation made by Mr. Hager, on Thursday, in the House of Representatives, with regard to his position on the commission scheme:—

Mr. Hager arose to a personal explanation, and sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, from which he read the following article:—

"AN APOLOGY TO MR. HARVEY.

"Mr. Harvey, of Montgomery county, yesterday rose to a personal explanation in the House of Representatives, and denied that he had ever been in favor of the Commission bills, as stated in The Evening Telegraph. We apologize to Mr. Harvey, and regret exceedingly that he has been placed in a false position by anything that has appeared in these columns, and we can scarcely find terms in which to express our sincere regrets. We recognize how great an injury it will be to any member of the Legislature if the public is convinced that he advocated the iniquitous measures which were to hand over this city to a ring of licensed plunderers, and we are only too happy to aid in clearing the reputation of any innocent member of the Legislature from the suspicion of having favored the commission schemes. Mr. Harvey's name did not appear among the signatures to Mr. Johnston's negative report, and in summing up the extraordinary performance in the House on the day when the bills were reported from the committee, we named the members of the committee who declared themselves opposed to the bills, and also those who were *apparently* in favor of them. Mr. Harvey's name was, unfortunately, among the latter. We take great pleasure in striking him, as we did Mr. Quigley, from the black list, and we hope that he will continue to walk in the paths of virtue for the balance of his legislative career, so that it will be impossible to misrepresent his conduct or motives. The black list, minus the names of Messrs. Quigley and Harvey, now stands as follows:—Messrs. Parsons, Duffy, Wiley, Hager, Lamon, Mooney, Meck and McGowan. Doubtless some of those gentlemen have been misrepresented, and we should not be surprised to find in the course of time that every member of the Committee on Municipal Corporations was bitterly opposed to the commission bills from the first. The question will then be, Who were their advocates? and why was it necessary for the Speaker to pack the committee in order to procure a negative report? Can any of the above-named members of the committee give satisfactory answers to these queries? If they cannot, they need not occupy the time of the House in explaining that The Evening Telegraph has misrepresented them."

Mr. Hager then said:—Mr. Speaker, I have no apology to make. But in answer to the article from The Evening Telegraph of March 21, I will merely say that the good citizens of Philadelphia and the public generally will have to judge their representatives as they find them upon the record.

In connection with these commission bills I desire to present a few facts.

The Municipal Corporations Committee met March 13, 1871, at 9 o'clock A. M., Mr. Johnston in the chair. Among others the commission bills were considered. During their consideration a motion was made to call the yeas and nays, whereupon Mr. Johnston, the chairman, refused, and contended that it took a two-third vote to overrule the decision of the chairman.

Mr. Johnston—I object to the gentleman stating anything that transpired in committee.

Mr. Schnatterly—Not in this case, for everything has already been stated.

Mr. Hager—The Highway and Water bills were considered, myself and every man present in the committee room voting to have them negatively reported.

The Police bill was then considered. There were some in favor of having it modified to suit the people of Philadelphia. No good citizen will doubt for a moment that the present police force is entirely insufficient for the safety and good order of the city.

The tax-payers will find no fault if the police force and expenses are increased. All they ask is to have their property and lives protected.

The reason my name did not appear on the so-called Johnston negative report is simply this——

Mr. Johnston—I must insist upon my objections.

The Speaker—The gentleman understands that it is not proper to state before the House what transpired in committee. The Chair ruled that when the question was up the other day.

Mr. Hager—I merely desire to make answer to the article. The secretary after each bill had been considered endorsed them and handed them to the different members of the committee, as is usual. After that was done—and then only—a motion was made that Mr. Johnston should report the bills, but there was no report made at the time, nor was there a single person on the committee called upon to sign a report, nor was this even necessary. The bills were already in the hands of the members of the committee to report them to the House. At the proper time, when the members were about to report the commission bills, and after Mr. Lamon had already reported one, Mr. Albright called upon me to sign a paper which he called "a Johnston report."

I refused to sign, because I considered it a slander upon the members who had already or stood ready to report the proper bills. Mr. Duffy stood beside me with the bill in hand, ready to report as soon as an opportunity would present itself, and had already failed in several attempts to secure the attention of the Speaker. Messrs. Mooney and McGowan were also ready to report as soon as the "scrub race" was over, whether the regular bills should be reported or the so-called Johnston report, which was then being manufactured on the floor of the House.

Why it was necessary for the Speaker to pack the committee I am unable to say, and leave that part for some one else to answer. I am satisfied that this action was not necessary. So far as the commission bills were concerned, they would have been negatived with the material already in the committee. This is the whole case, and I challenge anybody to contradict it.

Mr. Johnson—I desire to set myself right. A gentleman from Philadelphia, and a member from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, told me that he had taken my report to Mr. Hager and that he had refused to sign it.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

THE FACTS CONCERNING ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Ten members of the vestry of St. Clement's Church having published their manifesto, the rector has been constrained to enter the arena and resent the outrageous assault made upon him. Pamphleteering in churches is scandalous and disgraceful at all times; but as the vestry have cast the first stone here, let them be welcome to all the shame—or glory, if they so consider it.

All the cry about ritualism, the confessional, and prayers for the dead, in the way in which the vestry would have the people understand it, is unfair, unjust, and untrue.

So far as ritualism is concerned, the service at St. Clement's is exactly like that at St. Mark's, and we hear no complaint about that church. It is the cathedral service of the Church of England, and nothing more or less.

There is no confessional established in the church, and there is no practising of auricular confession in the offensive sense put forth by the vestry. But no man or woman who is heavily laden or borne down with grief, no unhappy husband, or wife, or parent, or child, who chooses to go to the rector or assistant minister of St. Clement's, and pour out his or her grief, or confess his or her sins, will find a deaf ear; and while a loud voice cries out against abominations and errors, the clergy of St. Clement's will always hear such persons kindly and patiently at home, on the street, or in the church, because it is their duty to do so; and they will hear them alone or in the presence of friends. And let no man, be he bishop, priest, or layman, say they should not, or do aught to hinder them. No one is asked to come, no one is told that he ought to come, no one is induced to come; but if he does come he will not be rebuked for coming and coldly turned away. And this is what all clergymen of all denominations do—listen to tales of private griefs, wrongs, and sins. Physicians do it; lawyers do it; parents do it.

It is enjoined by holy writ, "Confess your sins to one another." Who would prevent it?

But it is said that absolution is given after such confession. Well, why not? At the ordination of priests in the Episcopal Church their charge is this, "Receive the Holy Ghost. * * * Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven; and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained." Is not this full power to grant absolution? And there is authority in Scripture for this, too.

Prayers for the dead are not said at St. Clement's Church. There is no liturgy or mass for the dead in the Book of Common Prayer. Whether such prayers ought to have been left in it is a question upon which the clergy of St. Clement's Church are entitled to have an opinion as well as the vestry; and until the clergy announce their views and attempt to force them upon the vestry, the latter have no right to raise a causeless alarum. Probably it is only done to frighten pew-holders having the right to vote at the election next month. The allegation that the clergy are bound by the sentiments on this subject uttered by visiting clergymen from the pulpit of St. Clement's Church, because such clergymen came there by invitation, is not supported by reason; for Bishop Stevens, who has not omitted to take advantage of the opportunity to express his sentiments on the subject, sometimes preaches from that pulpit; and therefore all he says must be approved by the clergy at St. Clement's, which puts them in the position of approving and disapproving different views upon the same subject.

The processional hymns, choral services, carrying the banner, bowings to the altar, invocation to the Trinity before the sermon, adding water to the wine, wearing of colored stoles, changing the altar cloth (church furniture) with the Church seasons, and the use of the candles, are all ceremonies of the Church. The authority for their use is derived from the traditions of the Church. "There is a legal distinction between a rite and a ceremony: a rite consists in services expressed in words; a ceremony in gestures or acts preceding, accompanying, or following the utterance of the words." "The criterion of the legality of such ceremonies is in their conformity with primitive and catholic use, and not in their antagonism to Rome." "The mere fact of their identity with the ceremonies in use before the Reformation is not sufficient ground from which to deduce their unlawfulness; nor does the fact that a practice is novel prove that it is unlawful."—Mackonochie's case in the Arches Court of England, A. D. 1868. "It is not necessary that traditions and ceremonies be in all places one or utterly alike; for they have been divers, and may be changed according to the diversity of countries, times, and men's manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's Word."—XXIV Article of Religion, Book of Common Prayer.

The use itself is a matter of taste altogether with the clergy and worshippers. Let those who like such ceremonies go to St. Clement's Church, and let those who dislike them go where the *forms* are different; for it is a mere matter of forms and ceremonies, and forms and ceremonies, in a higher or lower degree, exist everywhere and in all churches. Is there not a regular, unchanging form of worship, day after day, in the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches? There is form and order in the "meeting house even." The ceremonies at St. Clement's are not "peculiarly the property of what we consider an erroneous church," and neither the clergy nor the congregation intend to surrender them to any church, erroneous or otherwise, any more than they intend to surrender their birthright of the apostolic succession, another peculiarity of an "erroneous church."

A majority of the congregation and pew-holders at St. Clement's like the form of services now held there, and intend that they shall remain as they are. If the gentlemen of the vestry do not like that form of services (and that they do not is shown by the fact that they have a resolution for their abolishment lying on the table, ready to be taken off and passed should the result of Easter Monday's election be favorable to them), why let them go elsewhere at once. They have no right to disturb the peace and happiness of St. Clement's Church by their unseemly clamor. The truth is that they have become offended with ministers who tell them their duty in plain words, rather than humoring them with a very weak solution of religious duty and personal ease.

Of the ten dissenters of the vestry three are not communicants, one has never been baptized, three do not attend St. Clement's at all, and one has received communion only once in twenty years. It seems that Christian *duties* of any kind lay heavy upon them, and are neglected. Christian *privileges*—voluntary penance, for instance—are abominable in their sight.

These gentlemen have never met with any opposition heretofore, have done all the voting, and, of course, have easily elected and re-elected themselves, *unanimously*. But, then, they never before met with a resistance from the rector, although it is their characteristic to quarrel with each one they have had. Now, after the present clergy have gathered together a large congregation for them and started the church in its path to temporal prosperity, its spiritual peace is broken by the vestry, and bitter newspaper and pamphlet war waged by them. It is unchristian, indecent, and shameful, and should and will meet with a merited rebuke.

A PARISHIONER.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Shakespeare's comedy of *As You Like It* will be represented this evening for the benefit of Miss Phillis Glover, who will appear as "Rosalind." Mr. Davenport will personate "Jaques" and Mr. Thorne "Orlando." Miss Glover came to this city a few months ago an entire stranger, and she has won her way to the regards of our playgoers solely upon her merits. She is possessed of talents of a high order, and is a most refined, elegant, and intelligent actress. The part of "Rosalind" is one that is admirably suited to her style, and we anticipate a very excellent performance from her this evening. On the occasion of this her first benefit, Miss Glover should receive the substantial compliment of a crowded house.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *As You Like It* will be repeated.

To-morrow evening *The Carpenter of Rouen* and *Robert Macaire* will be given.

On Monday Miss Fanny Davenport will commence an engagement, and will appear as "Lady Gay Spanker" in the comedy of *London Assurance*.

AT THE WALNUT, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will have a complimentary farewell benefit this evening prior to their departure for Europe. The humorous drama of *Born to Good Luck*, the farce of *In and Out of Place*, and the comic drama of *Paddy the Piper* will be represented.

There will be a matinee performance of the drama of *The Connie Soogah* to-morrow.

On Monday the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be produced.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will have a benefit to-night, when she will personate "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," in John Brougham's dramatization of *The Old Curiosity Shop*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when the same bill will be repeated.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, there will be a dramatic performance this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a family performance will be given this evening

A family matinee to-morrow.

MISS CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear in a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 13.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, will give a concert at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 13.

ANOTHER EAST AND WEST TRUNK RAILROAD LINE.

The vast East and West traffic between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States is, for a great portion of the year at least, under the control of the four great railroad corporations now connecting the Mississippi system of railroads and rivers with the East. Freights upon heavy products are notoriously high to and from all points on the other side of the Alleghanies, and it is often in the power of two or three corporations to advance them still higher. Both consumer and producer are injured by this inadequacy of the present means of transport. Even the Erie Canal and St. Lawrence river, when available, are powerless to move the surplus crops of the West at reasonable rates. It will be seen that another Trunk Line to the West is already rapidly approaching completion. The line stretching from tide-water of the Chesapeake at Richmond is already in operation into West Virginia, and will be in operation through to Ohio during the summer of 1872. This enterprise, which is in strong hands, comprising the names of some of our most conspicuous merchants—Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, A. A. Low, Richard Irvin, Jonas G. Clark, among others. Messrs. De Haven & Bro., No. 40 South Third street, are selling the First Mortgage Bonds, bearing six per cent. gold interest, which are offered for the present at ninety and accrued interest from November 1. No new enterprise now before the people commands better names or better guarantees of honorable and efficient management of their great trust.

CITY ITEMS.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?—THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Two young medical students were disputing the other day, at the house of a mutual friend, as to the nature of dyspepsia. One said the primary cause was a diseased liver; the other insisted that the disease originated in the epigastrium. "I can tell you what dyspepsia is, for I've been there," observed the host, laughingly. "Well," said one of the young medicos, "let's have your opinion." "Dyspepsia," said he, "is a complaint that you *can't relieve*, and that PLANTATION BITTERS *cures in six weeks!*" The person who made this remark resides at No. 198 Greenwich avenue, and his name is Martin W. Myers.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MARRIED.

BROOKE—HELLER.—On the 22d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. Oram, CHARLES BROOKE to HARRIET D. HELLER, both of this city.

LONGACRE—MULLEN.—On March 2, by Rev. W. C. Jackson, Mr. LEVI R. LONGACRE, of Chester county, and Miss MARY MULLEN, of this city.

DIED.

BILGER.—On the 23d instant, W. AUGUSTUS BILGER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1023 Cherry street, without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery. **

BURNS.—On the 22d instant, JAMES BURNS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. M. M. Howes, No. 530 Market street, Chester, Pa., on Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Chester Rural Cemetery. **

ROBINSON.—On Friday morning, 20th instant, Mrs. JANE ROBINSON, widow of the late Penrose Robinson, of York, Pa., aged 90 years.

Funeral services, to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited, will be held at her late residence, No. 521 S. Ninth street, on Sabbath afternoon, at 5 o'clock precisely. Interment at York. **

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 27,
Subject—"The True Republic."
THE SERIES WILL CLOSE
On Thursday Evening, March 30, with a
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT OF CLASSIC AND MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC,
by the celebrated
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
of Boston.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Reserved seats in the Family Circle to the Concert, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Tickets for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

Doors open at 7½. 3 24 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year. F. H. JACKSON,
3 20 14t Secretary.

☞ THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH OF THE CRUCIFIXION AND HOME FOR THE HOMELESS will be held at the CHURCH OF EPIPHANY, SUNDAY EVENING, March 26th, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. NEWTON, PADDOCK, and others. The public are earnestly invited to attend this anniversary of one of the most useful and important of our City Missions. 3 24 2t

☞ HOWARD HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR FEMALES.—The annual meeting of the Contributors will be held at the Hospital, No. 1518 LOMBARD Street, on MONDAY EVENING, March 27, 1871, at 8 o'clock. W. J. McELROY,
3 24 3t* Secretary.

☞ FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability. BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AROUSE!

A MASS MEETING

OF CITIZENS AND TAX-PAYERS,
WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY,
will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24,
at seven o'clock, to concert measures for
ABOLISHING
THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION!

REMEMBER, CITIZENS! that this odious Commission has been inflicted on us! REMEMBER, it was created not only without petition or memorial, but against the well-settled previously-expressed public opinion; that it is clothed with dangerous powers, and is practically the

MASTER OF THE PEOPLE!

REMEMBER,
that out of this
GRASPING, CENTRALIZED TYRANNY,
issued the
THREE CORRUPT RINGS
which were condemned last week.

LET US STRANGLE THE ELDEST BORN OF THIS MONGREL BROOD, AND RESTORE TO THE CITY HER

LOST RIGHTS!

Let every Prudent, Honest Citizen be present.
Let every Friend of TRUE REFORM assist.
Let every Patriot who has Faith in Self-Government and Direct Representation, aid.

COME FROM EVERY WARD.

COME, determined that the Tax-payers shall be allowed to select their own Commissioners.

COME, and crush the Self-appointed and Usurping Power that dares to

DEFY PUBLIC OPINION

and destroy Free Government.

ABLE SPEAKERS,

Of all Parties, will address the meeting.

STEREOPTIC VIEWS OF METROPOLITAN ADORNMENT

will be exhibited from 7 to 8 o'clock.

By order of a Committee of Citizens,

WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY. 3 21 4t

☞ AROUSE!—A Mass Meeting of Citizens and Tax-payers, without distinction of party, will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7 o'clock, to concert measures for abolishing the PARK COMMISSION.

Remember, citizens, that this odious commission has been inflicted on us. Remember it was created not only without petition or memorial, but against well-settled and previously expressed public opinion—that it is clothed with dangerous powers, and is practically

THE MASTER OF THE PEOPLE.

Remember that out of this grasping tyranny issued the THREE CORRUPT RINGS which were condemned last week.

Let us strangle the eldest born of this mongrel brood, and restore to the city her lost rights.

Let every prudent, honest citizen be present. Let every friend of true reform assist. Let every patriot who has faith in self-government and direct representation aid. Come from every ward. Able speakers of all parties will address the meeting.

Stereoptic Views and Fire-works will be exhibited. 3 22 3t*

☞ NOTICE.—A FICTITIOUS CALL HAVING appeared in some of the papers for a meeting to abolish the PARK COMMISSION, to be held THIS EVENING at the Academy of Music, this is to give notice that no meeting for that purpose is to be held at that time and place.

A meeting will be held there THIS EVENING of citizens opposed to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION, to concert measures for abolishing the said Commission. All citizens in favor of this object are invited to be present, without distinction of party.

Tickets may be had at Needles', Twelfth and Race streets; Nebinger's, No. 1015 S. Second street; Union League; Offices of the *Age*, *Bulletin*, *German Democrat*, *Free Press*; Pennsylvania Democratic Association, No. 1014 Walnut street; Callender's, Third and Walnut streets; at the office of the *Ledger*, *Post*, *Press*, and *North American*, and at the doors of the Academy. Ladies especially invited.

Distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Stereopticon Views of Public Buildings in the great cities of Europe, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

By order of the Executive Committee. 1t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposed agreement for the lease of the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD and its branches to the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New Jersey, and also upon a Supplement to the Charter, entitled "An act to enable the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to consolidate their loans, borrow money, and secure the same by mortgage," approved March 15, 1871.

3 18 9t E. W. CLARK, President.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, AND BARROWS.

The ANNUAL LICENSE due the city will be received, and renewal of the same, until APRIL 1, 1871, at the above office, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Penalty for neglect of renewal of license, three dollars each for any vehicle that may be used.

3 24 fmw3t J. G. DIXON, License Clerk.

☞ AN OBJECT FOR OBSERVATION—HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' PRINTING HOUSE, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm5] No. 818 SWANSON St., above Queen.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 28tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1y

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,
3 20tf PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10 000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 346 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO.,
No. 44 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO.,
No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK,
No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO.,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 23 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON,
No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO.,
No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGEWAY,
No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. SBELMERDINE,
No. 10 S. THIRD Street.

1 26 tuwthfs40t

NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will be given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan,

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as to terms, etc.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE and which, when completed, will be worth at least $50,000,000.

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RUMORS OF A CHANGE IN THE CABINET AND RETIREMENT OF MR. BOUTWELL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A rumor comes again from Washington that Secretary Boutwell will soon retire from the Treasury Department. His successor, it is said, will be Senator Morton, of Indiana. The reason assigned for Mr. Boutwell's retirement is that the President regards the financial policy of the Secretary as unpopular and damaging to the administration. Whether the old saying, that where there is much smoke there must be some fire, be applicable or not to the rumors about Mr. Boutwell going out of the Treasury, there can be no doubt that the reason assigned for his retirement is a good one. He has been a weakness and a drag to the administration all along; he has done nothing to make it popular, and had it not been for the superabundant resources of the country and the enormous revenue, which have kept the Treasury on a high tide of prosperity, and enabled the Government to pay off a large amount of debt, public opinion would have set strongly against him long since. The people have borne heavy taxation with patience, and have lost sight in a measure of Mr. Boutwell's incapacity because they felt some gratification at seeing the debt greatly reduced. But the credit of having a vast income is not due to the Secretary; that comes from the enormous wealth, resources, and industry of the country.

But there are two sides to this question of raising a vast surplus revenue and paying off the debt so rapidly; and Mr. Boutwell has been on the wrong side, as far as any action he has taken in the matter goes. What the country most needed after the bulk of the floating war debt was paid or adjusted was a reduction of taxation—a removal of its burdens—and a limited income only for economical current expenditures and a small sinking fund. That would have stimulated industry and enterprise, improved the condition of the people and increased trade and commerce. The money unnecessarily extracted from the pockets of the people to keep the Treasury gorged would, if left with them, have created more wealth, have placed the country in a better condition to pay the debt hereafter, and have checked extravagance and corruption. The Secretary did not or would not see this. He had but one idea, and that was to keep the Treasury full—to keep on hand all the time from a hundred to a hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and to pay off the debt at the rate of a hundred millions a year, in order that he might make political capital. Then, at the bottom of this extravagant and burdensome financial policy, there has always been another one which springs from Mr. Boutwell's New England protective education and notions. He has been conscious that the larger the revenue exacted from the people the more protection would necessarily be afforded to the New England manufacturers. In taxing articles of general consumption to raise a vast revenue the home manufacturers are protected, and the higher price they get in consequence from the consumers is as much a bonus as if the money were paid directly out of the Treasury or transferred directly from the pockets of the people to the manufacturers. Here, then, was a double motive for the Secretary to oppose the reduction of taxation and to keep up an enormous surplus revenue—to promote his own political aspirations and to serve his New England friends.

Mr. Boutwell has overreached himself and damaged both the administration and his party. We should not be surprised, therefore, if General Grant is waking up to this fact and should desire a change in his Cabinet. The divisions in the Republican party on various grounds are embarrassing the administration, but none are likely to prove more disastrous to it than the difference that exists between the Eastern and Western Republicans on revenue and tariff issues. The revenue reformers, who are for the most part a fragment of the Republican party, are numerous in the West, and have no interest in common with the New England protectionists. As an agricultural people those of the West naturally incline more to free-trade. Many of them, it is true, are from the Eastern States, but while their radical and old home affiliations may remain to some extent, they are governed chiefly, as all other people, by their material interest. As a consequence, the breach that is already apparent between the old Republicans of the East and the West must widen as time advances on revenue and tariff issues. It is certain, too, that the mighty West will soon overrule the New England protective policy which has controlled the Government for some time past. Then the interests of the South and West, both being agricultural, will be combined before long against the protectionist section.

The sooner General Grant emancipates himself, then, from the control of New England politicians, modifies his policy to suit the West and leans more upon that section for support, the better it will be for him. The people are weary with the burden of taxation. They bore it patiently and nobly as long as the life of the nation was in question or its credit required to be sustained. But the war and war issues being settled and the credit of the Government firmly established, they demand a large reduction of taxes, a much less revenue, and economy. They cannot see the justice of keeping up taxation for the protection and benefit of a small section or a limited class. Besides it is well known that a plethoric Treasury is always a temptation to extravagance and leads to corruption. If it be true that Senator Morton is spoken of as successor to Mr. Boutwell in the Treasury Department, there may be a change in the financial policy of the administration, and one more likely to suit the Western people, he being from the West and more imbued with the views of that section. The administration and Republican party cannot run the Government machine longer upon New England principles and for New England without imminent danger of disruption and defeat.

There is another good reason why Mr. Boutwell should retire from the Treasury Department. He has shown ignorance of the simplest principles of national finance and economy. During the whole of his term of office he has lost to the Government and people fully six millions of dollars a year in hoarding a capital of over a hundred millions instead of putting it out at interest, or, what amounts to the same thing, instead of buying up the interest-bearing debt with it. There never has been any reason to fear the surplus money in the Treasury would be wanted. Had the Treasury been emptied any time during the last few years, there would have been a month or two after a surplus again, so fast and constant has been the stream of incoming revenue. No business man of the most ordinary capacity would have been guilty of such folly in the management of his funds. No one would have locked up his money when he could have drawn good interest from it. The pretext that a large reserve of gold was necessary to keep down the premium is fallacious. The diffusion of it through the currents of trade would have had a better effect. Mr. Boutwell is a failure as a financial minister, and if General Grant would consolidate the Republicans of all sections, and save the West from going over to the Democrats, the sooner he invites the Secretary to retire the better, both for himself and his party.

SHALL WE HAVE A TARIFF COMMITTEE?

From the N. Y. World.

Whatever opinion may be entertained concerning the first of the resolutions recently offered in the House of Representatives by our active and zealous member from the Sixth New York Congressional district, providing that the annual taxation shall not exceed $250,000,000—including $125,000,000 for principal and interest of the public debt; however questionable it may be that even in the present reconstructed House a majority vote can be obtained for the second resolution pledging the country to a purely revenue tariff, in opposition to a tariff for the protection of class interests at the general expense; however much the country may be divided on these two, there is no doubt that the third of these resolutions is received with a general approval bordering on unanimity. Even the *Tribune*, little disposed as it generally is to do justice to a free trader, frankly and freely tenders Mr. Cox its thanks for his attempt to secure for the contemplated tariff revision a careful and statesmanlike consideration.

The third of these resolutions is to this effect:—

Resolved, That in case this session adjourns without the appointment of the Committee of Ways and Means, a special committee of seven be appointed to consider and report upon the reform of our revenue, and such bill or bills embodying a revenue tariff on the foregoing principles as will best carry the same into practical effect; and in case such Committee of Ways and Means be appointed at this session, that then the said committee shall perform the duties required in this resolution;

—and embodies, only conditionally, it is true, a proposition of a reform which has suggested itself before now to many thinking men. This proposition is none other than to remove all consideration of the tariff from the Ways and Means Committee, and transfer it to a committee specially devoted to that subject and none other.

The enormous labor now devolving on the Ways and Means Committee is sufficient to appall the heart of the stoutest, if he have the conscientious desire to do his duty. The late chairman, Mr. Schenck, has left on record a pathetic description of the fearful persecution from hundreds of tariff axe-grinders to which he submitted daily during each discussion of a tariff revision. The strongest man in the House could not do justice at one and the same time to the manifold problems of internal revenue, of the management of the debt, the general supervision of Treasury business, and the tariff besides; and, unfortunately, the present committee consists, with one or two notable exceptions, of the veriest incapables. The Ways and Means Committee—the most important committee in the House—is notoriously always overburdened with work in an active session, and consequently the most important work of Congress is generally the most poorly done. On this ground alone a division of the work of this committee seems eminently desirable. But there is another ground which makes this division almost imperative.

If there is one thing upon which almost all tariff reformers, and indeed all honest men, are agreed, it is that all evidence on the tariff should be heard in open session of the committee, and made public. It is absolutely necessary that some such measure should be adopted in order that the general public may know upon what facts and arguments the action of the committee is based, and in order that interested parties may have the amplest opportunity to meet and refute all statements affecting their interests. As the work of the committee is managed now, important interests are sacrificed without the parties affected having the remotest hint that their interests are under discussion, or what arguments have been used to influence the action of the committee. When the report of the committee is made to the House it is next to impossible, without direct political influence, or unless the matter is of very general importance, to secure a reconsideration. As matters are now managed, the most useful class of witnesses that such a committee could have, men of character and reputation, professionals and experts in their special spheres, are unwilling to appear, fearing to be classed with the corrupt and shameless lobbyists who haunt committee-rooms for their own selfish ends. But the committee might readily benefit by the advice and special knowledge of these men, if they were protected against unjust suspicion by thorough publicity. And publicity, too, would save the committee from the appearance of many who have heretofore been their chief advisers, but who would not dare testify as they have done if they knew that their facts, and arguments would be before the whole country before they themselves could leave Washington. Members not on the Ways and Means Committee would certainly hail this publicity of the tariff discussion as a special boon, for it would relieve them from the worst, most annoying, and least satisfactory duty which they now have to perform—that of urging upon the attention of members of the committee the claims of their constituents, of whose merits they are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, either totally ignorant or incapable of judging.

If it is true—and we think it can scarcely be doubted—that publicity of the tariff discussion *in committee* is almost essential, it must be evident that this forms a very strong additional argument in favor of a separate committee; for, with the exception of the tariff, the work of the Ways and Means Committee is peculiarly unfitted for premature publication, and the objections to partial or irregular publicity will suggest themselves readily enough to whoever will take the trouble to consider them.

There need not, as might at first blush seem likely, be any conflict between this new tariff committee and the Ways and Means Committee; for if the House will fix the amount of revenue that it requires to be derived from the tariff the new committee can adjust such a tariff, without any interference with other sources of revenue except in the case of wines and spirits and tobacco; and any difference arising out of the duties on these articles as interfering with the internal revenue tax upon them can easily be overcome by a conference, or, if irreconcilable, can be settled by the House. The more closely the subject is examined the more clearly will it appear that Mr. Cox's suggestion of an independent tariff committee is eminently wise and judicious, the more strongly will good men of all parties desire to see it put in practice.

THE KU-KLUX DEBATE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

No other section has half the interest in suppressing the dastardly midnight outrages which disturb and disgrace the South that the South herself has. She needs peace and rest; she needs order and security; she needs capital and population—all which these crimes destroy or repel. Not one-fourth of her acres are under cultivation; not a hundredth part of her water-power is utilized; her annual product of minerals is not a thousandth of what it might and should be. An influx of two or three millions of intelligent, energetic, efficient miners and manufacturers would double the average value of her real estate and reduce by one-half the burden of her taxation. Yet those whose deeds of arson, maiming, and murder preclude any considerable influx of capital or industry vaunt themselves "Southern men," and even "the Southern people," in contradistinction from "carpet-baggers," "scalawags," and "niggers."

The Democratic party has multitudes of outside counsellors who urge it to remember that Democracy ought to mean devotion to equal rights, but especially to the imperilled rights of the ignorant, the humble, the powerless. Its leaders are exhorted to consider that they might secure a considerable segment of the colored vote, even yet, by evincing humanity and common sense. "All you need," persist these well-meaning counsellors, "is to be Democrats, as you have always professed to be, and you have the country in your hands."

Such importunity is vain. The Democratic party of to-day is simply the Rebellion seeking to achieve its essential purposes within and through the Union. A victory which does not enable it to put its feet on the necks of the black race seems to the bulk of its adherents not worth having. Its heart is just where it was when it regarded slavery and the Constitution as two names for one thing. It hates the generals who led the Union armies to victory, and rarely misses a chance to disparage them. It clings to that exaggerated notion of State rights which makes them the shield of all manner of wrongs and abuses. It takes counsel of its hates even more than of its aspirations, and will be satisfied with no triumph that does not result in the expulsion of all active, earnest Republicans from the South.

We rejoice that the condition of the South has been discussed in both houses of Congress, because the public mind is thereby impressed with the attitude of the two parties in that section. "Let us have peace," is still the prayer of the Republicans. "Let outrage and murder continue till we shall have driven the blacks from the polls and chosen a President and Congress," is the countercry. If nothing more than this shall result from it, this session of Congress will have accomplished great good.

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The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Thanks to the Volunteer Fire Department.

Whereas, The Volunteer Fire Department of the city of Philadelphia has ceased to exist, and a "Paid Fire Department" has been substituted in its place by the proper authorities of the city, and went into active operation on Wednesday, the 15th of March, 1871:—

And whereas, The city of Philadelphia, almost from its foundation, had no other protection from the ravages of fire than that afforded by the Volunteer Firemen, who were ever conspicuous in their efforts to extinguish conflagrations, and on repeated occasions have saved the city from perils of the most appalling character; and it would seem to be no less an act of justice than of gratitude that an institution to which our citizens owe so much should not be permitted to expire without some public recognition of its services; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the thanks of the city be and they are hereby tendered to all the Engine, Hose, and Hook-and-Ladder Companies composing the Fire Department previous to and at the time of the passage of the ordinance establishing a Paid Fire Department, for their long and faithful services in the protection of the city and suburbs from the ravages of fire—services not to be forgotten by the citizens, and which will ever remain a lasting memorial of their self-sacrificing, noble, and devoted exertions in the cause of humanity.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution, suitably engrossed, signed by the Presidents of the two chambers, and attested respectively by the Clerks, shall be framed and hung up in the Hall of Independence.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Thanks to Robert Johnston, Esq., Representative in the General Assembly.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That to Robert Johnston, Esq., a representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the thanks of the city of Philadelphia are due, and are hereby tendered, for his prompt, earnest, and effective efforts in arresting the attempted enactment of the so-called Philadelphia Commission bills pending before the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Clerks of Councils be and they hereby are directed to prepare and transmit to the said representative an attested copy of this resolution.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Construction of Sewers on Cherry street, and on Fifth street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewers, viz.: On the line of Cherry street from Tenth street to a point ninety-four feet east of Eleventh street, and on Fifth street from Wager street to a point seventy-five feet northward from the said Wager street, each with a diameter of three feet; said sewers to be built of brick, circular in shape, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewers above designated, and he shall allot them to the lowest bidders, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the lines of the sewers, in manner and form authorized by ordinance entitled "An Ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of branch culverts and drains," approved May 12, 1866, and supplement thereto, approved February 16, 1869; any excess over and above said assessment to be charged to item (for branch sewers) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1871. Provided, Said excess shall not in any case be more than can be charged to said item under ordinance entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to draw warrants for street intersections, manholes, and legal deductions in the construction of branch sewers," approved April 3, 1868.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Regulate the Sale of Meats along the Curbstone Markets, Against any House, or in any Alley-way within the Limits of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after the first day of April, A. D. 1871, no meats shall be offered for sale along the curbstone markets, against any house or in any alley-way within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, in a less quantity than a quarter of the animal so offered, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offense, said penalty to be recovered in like manner as debts are now by law recoverable, before any Alderman of the city of Philadelphia. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

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Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 28, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, April —, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, March 25, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 2.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK.
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

SHIPPING.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received drily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 6th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 25d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

Galvanized Elastic Cable Fencing

Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; ornamental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's, (3 17 fmwlm

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 34 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
E. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $360,388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. E. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	162,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,436
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $972,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm.	4:00	Harrisbg. & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg., Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wootten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:05, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:22 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:30, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at intersection Station.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 5 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 6:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantaville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horanstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

6:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 113 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:55 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 3 leaves Philadelphia at 3:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:45 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 8:00 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 8:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	8:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:20 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:35 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M. Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 226 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:20 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:30 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:25 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Scheoley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SPICY.

Graeff Finds Fault with Birkinbine's Work—The Latter Demands an Investigation.

The following interesting communications explain a rising unpleasantness between the present Chief and the ex-Chief of the Water Department:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

No. 152 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.—Dear Sir:—The following letter has been addressed to Frederick Graeff, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Water Department, to which he has failed to respond. From Mr. Graeff's official position the charges and implications referred to have a damaging effect upon the reputation as an engineer which I have gained by long experience and close attention. I simply ask an opportunity of refuting them before a properly authorized committee.

Respectfully, H. P. M. BIRKINBINE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3d, 1871.—F. Graeff, Esq., Chief Engineer of Water Department:—In almost every communication you have made to Councils, or published officially, you have found fault with the work done under my administration as Chief Engineer of the Water Department, or that which was in progress when you took charge of the department. However these statements may advance your personal interest, from your official position they have a damaging effect upon my reputation. Mere assertions on your part, and contradictions on mine, can answer no good purpose, and will only result in destroying confidence in one or both of us. I, therefore, make the request that you join me in asking either the Committee on Water, or Councils, to appoint a special committee to investigate the verity of the statements referred to, and also my communication addressed to Councils October 17, 1867, in answer to your earlier report.

The questions at issue between us are not only of personal interest, but concern the city; for, if my recommendations were right, and the work in progress judiciously planned, you have sacrificed the interest of the city in the changes you have made, and will sacrifice it still further. If you are right, the confidence so long reposed in me was a mistake, and whatever measure of success attended my administration, or the works constructed by me, was purely accidental or must be attributed to other causes than myself; and it would be but proper that my true character and standing as an engineer should be known to the public. Until this is done, I can but assert that you have been mistaken in the changes made and proposed to be made, and refer to the result of my administration, and the works constructed by me, as an answer to you.

HENRY P. M. BIRKINBINE.

A PERFECT MODEL.

What Kind of a Station House Germantown Possesses—A Rare Chance for the Escape of Prisoners—Interesting to City Councils.

Germantown possesses the model police station house. Last evening, while the telegraph operator was sitting in his room, which is immediately above the prisoners' cells, his attention was aroused by a curious noise proceeding from the wash-closet close at hand. The police were immediately alarmed, and the operator ran to the closet, where he found a prisoner with his head and shoulders protruding from an opening in the floor directly under the sink. He was driven back, and the police then opened his cell. The ceiling of the cell had been previously broken, and a square yard of plaster torn away, exposing the floor above. The dripping of water from the sink above had rotted the boards, so that it was a comparatively easy job to tear away enough to make an opening sufficiently large to enable a man to escape. The water-closet to which the aperture led opens upon the hall-way, and as all the doors were unlocked, there was nothing between the prisoner and liberty except the wakefulness of the operator. Sergeant Topham immediately took measures to secure the prisoner, but this proved no easy matter. The cell where he was confined was already broken open; the other cells in the basement had no staples on the doors, and so could not be locked. The cells in the wing of the hall are protected by iron bars, which have been several times torn from their fastenings, and are not considered safe. In this emergency the only resource was to handcuff the prisoner, which was also a little difficult, as there were no handcuffs. Excellent provisions for a station house(!). Councils should take notice.

THE WILL OF THE LATE JUDGE LEWIS.—The will of the late Judge Ellis Lewis was to-day admitted to probate in the Register of Wills' office. He makes the following bequest to Jefferson College. The will says:—

"Before the property devised to my wife for her life-time is distributed after her death, I direct that the sum of $5000 out of the proceeds of said property be given to the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a class for instruction in medical jurisprudence in said college. No interest is to be paid until the time shall arrive for the payment of the principal, and that sum is to be safely invested by the trustees of the college on interest, until, with the aid of contributions of benevolent citizens, a sum shall be raised sufficient to embark in the undertaking."

FLOODED WITH WATER.—Some of the workmen in the laundry establishment in the upper story of the building at the southwest corner of Third and Wood streets neglected, on leaving the place, to turn off the water last night, and the consequence was that the liquor store on the first floor was thoroughly drenched with water. A couple of policemen noticed the water pouring out from under the front door and they broke into the place and stopped the water. The damage is not ascertained.

THE ASSAILANT OF WASHINGTON SMITH ADMITTED TO BAIL.—The attending physician of Washington Smith, who was shot some time ago at the office of Alderman Shoemaker, having certified before that magistrate that the wounded man is out of danger, the assailant, Thomas Wilson, has been held in $3000 bail for a further hearing on the sixth of April next. Smith unexpectedly recovered from the relapse which threatened his life a few days ago.

M. J. BALDWIN HAY, U. S. Consul at Jaffa, will deliver a lecture in the chapel of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-first and Christian streets, on Saturday evening, March 25, 1871, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Eastern Life and Customs," illustrated by costumes and dresses. Admission free. A collection will be taken up in aid of the American Mission at Jaffa.

HEARTLESS THIEF.—George Wagner, a boarder in house on Levering street, Manayunk, a few days ago stole $10 from a poor woman residing in the same house. The thief was arrested and has been committed by Alderman Diehm.

MRS MARGARET WAFER will arrive in the city to-day from Providence, R. I., to take in charge the remains of her husband, who died in the Episcopal Hospital yesterday from the effects of falling from a train near Frankford.

EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.—A coal-oil lamp exploded, at 11 o'clock last evening, in the dwelling No. 1709 Wallace street. A portion of the staircase was burned, but otherwise the damage was of small account.

TWO MORE CORNER-LOUNGERS.—A couple of corner-loungers were arrested at Tenth and Master streets last evening. Alderman Allison held the accused in $300 bail each.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.)

FOERING.—On the 23d instant, SAMUEL D., son of Albert R. and Martha M. Foering, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1422 N. Fifteenth street, on Tuesday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FURNITURE, At Your Own Prices. GOULD & CO., Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts., Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 3 22 wfm6t8p

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Ways of the West.

Movement of Troops.

The Fire in St. Louis.

Public Schools of Missouri.

Accident to Peter Cooper.

Matters at Washington.

Mr. Sumner's Hayti Resolutions.

Execution of a Murderer.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

Returning Prisoners Refuse to Join the Paris Mobs.

LONDON, March 24.—The London *Times'* special despatch from Versailles says the Montmartreists have stopped a train *en route* with prisoners to Versailles. The released prisoners of the 69th Regiment of the line resisted all the efforts made to induce them to join the insurgents, and upon their arrival at Versailles were received enthusiastically by the authorities, the people, and troops. Their officers were at once promoted. The insurgent committee has arrested one of its own officers, named Lullier.

The Latest Reports.

PARIS, March 24.—Paris is quiet to-day. The shops are all closed, and there are but few pedestrians in the streets. The Civic Guard of Marseilles have seized the telegraphs in that vicinity, and service towards Spain is stopped.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 24—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝; American securities quiet and steady.

LONDON, March 24.—Linseed oil, £32 10s.; rosin, 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Execution of James Grady.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—James Grady was hanged to-day in the jail yard for the violation of an old lady, which resulted in her death.

Salt, Coal, and Incomes.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It is proposed to offer the following as an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill when it is taken up in the Senate:—After June 30, 1871, coal and salt may be imported into the United States free of duty, and no tax shall be imposed upon incomes which shall have accrued after December 31, 1870.

The House select committee of nine on

The President's Message,

relative to the South, has been in session three hours, and have not come to any conclusion. The point of difference is the proposition to give the President the additional powers which he asks to have conferred upon him. The Democrats on the committee and in the House will resist this to the end.

It is difficult to determine

How Long the Session will Last,

or whether any measure will be reported by this committee.

Senator Sumner

succeeded to-day, under the ruling of Vice-President Colfax, in getting his resolutions read in open Senate relative to the use of the navy in the ports of Hayti without, as he alleges, the authority of law.

The President's friends, Conkling, Cole, and others, made points of order against the reading of the resolutions, but they were overruled by the Vice-President, who decided in favor of Sumner.

Cole and others denied the allegations of the resolutions, but Sumner gave notice that he was prepared to substantiate every word in the resolutions from the official executive documents.

Grady, the Murderer

of Mrs. Falukner, was hung to-day at noon. The President refused to reprive him, notwithstanding the strong pressure brought to bear on him. About two hundred people witnessed the execution.

FROM THE WEST.

Insurance on the St. Louis Fire.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The insurance on the Union Iron Works, burned in South St. Louis yesterday morning, was $9666, in equal amounts in the Enterprise, Philadelphia; Security and Excelsior, New York; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Norwich, Connecticut.

A delegation of the City Councils of Memphis witnessed

A Test of Steam Fire Engines

yesterday, which was satisfactory to them. They will make a further examination of the working of the fire department and the municipal affairs of the city generally, and leave for home this evening.

Public School Matters.

The public school superintendents of Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, and Toledo are here looking into the operation of our public school system. They will be joined by superintendents from other places to-day.

Movement of Troops.

Company D, 4th U. S. Infantry, *en route* from Paducah, Kentucky, arrived here from Northern plains. The entire regiment, which has been stationed at posts on and north of the Union Pacific Railroad for the past four years, is now *en route* for service in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—A fire broke out in Leopold & Bro.'s cabinet shop on Loraine street, this morning, damaging it, and injuring the building to the amount of $8000 to $10,000.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Blasting Accident.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 24.—A premature explosion, while blasting, occurred yesterday, which seriously injured Josiah H. Paine and two boys, sons of Joseph Clark, and they will probably lose their eyesight.

FROM NEW YORK.

Accident to Peter Cooper.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The venerable Peter Cooper was thrown from his carriage, in Liberty street, to-day, but fortunately escaped without serious injuries.

Arrest of a Railway Thief.

The Morris and Essex Railroad have for some weeks past been constantly losing small packages on their line, and a strict watch was accordingly instituted, and resulted in the arrest, last evening, of Edwin Forrester, John Sheehan, and Ralph Clark, employees of the company, at Pier 14, North River, under John H. Starin, Transfer Agent. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Hogan this morning, at the Tombs, and remanded for examination.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Jersey City Charter Vetoed.

TRENTON, March 24.—The Governor has vetoed the Jersey City charter on the ground of its being unconstitutional in many points, and also exempting the city bonds from taxation. The veto covers three pages of printed foolscap. Both houses adjourned at noon. The disputed motion of last night has been made the special order for Tuesday morning. The Senate has recalled from the House and the House from the Governor the supplement to the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Duties on Flour, Grain, Salt, and Coal.

OTTAWA, March 24.—The Finance Minister stated in the Commons last night, that the duties on flour, grain, salt, and coal would be repealed on the 1st of April, at the same time the 5 per cent. duties were taken off.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 24.—The Speaker presented a copy of a resolution passed by the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church asking for the repeal of the collateral inheritance tax.

Mr. Davis, from the Judiciary Committee, made a preliminary report in regard to the coal trade.

[This report will be found in another column.]

Mr. White said of course it was to be understood only as a preliminary report, as they were still examining witnesses. The report was ordered to be printed in the journal, and three thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the Senate.

Senate bill to facilitate the collection of claims due the Commonwealth, with amendments, was reported. Also Senate bill for the relief of Edward R. Biddle, affirmatively.

Mr. Dill, one in relation to the stay of executions in the Twenty-ninth Judicial district.

Mr. Purman, one to incorporate the Paper Printing Company of Pittsburg.

Mr. Connell, one to incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and to make them the successors of the trustees of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States and of the permanent Committee on Education for the ministry of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

On motion, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourns to-day it does so to meet on Monday at 7½ P. M., the order being the consideration of public bills. The amendments of the House to the supplement to the act incorporating gas and water companies were concurred in. Also, the amendment to the Public Printing and Binding bill. House supplement to the act incorporating the Cowanesque Valley Railroad Company passed.

Mr. Purman resumed his remarks on the Senate bill relative to boroughs, and after speaking at length the consideration of the bill was postponed and a resolution was passed providing for the payment of certain witnesses before the coal trouble investigating committee, and the Senate adjourned till Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

The House is not in session.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton quiet; sales of 1000 bales uplands at 15⅜c.; Orleans at 15¼c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales of 8000 barrels State at $6@7·25; Ohio at $6·75@7·50; Western at $6@7·80. Wheat dull and market favors buyers; sales of 26,000 bushels new spring at $1·58@1·60; winter red and amber Western at $1·70@1·72. Corn irregular and unsettled; sales 34,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats dull; sales 12,000 bushels Ohio at 68@70c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at 91c.

CHARITY.

The French and German Fund.

The Executive Committee of the French and German Relief Fund met to-day in the Mayor's office. A committee was appointed to attend to purchases and to superintend the receipt of donations of provisions and clothing and the shipment of the same. The fund which has been collected is to be expended for provisions. The storeship Relief is expected to arrive at Philadelphia by the first of April. A. J. Drexel, Esq., Treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions:—

Amount previously acknowledged	$17,106·15	Morris, Tasker & Co.	$50·00
German Ref. Salem Congregation	49·10	A Friend	25·00
F. Gutekunst	25·00	E. Morris	20·00
Samuel Merton	10·00	J. R. Johnson	10·00
Naylor & Co.	25·00	J. B. Stetson	10·00
Collections by the following persons:		Sullender & Pascal	10·00
		W. F. Warburton	10·00
		Hardware Committee, as follows:	
J. M. Vance & Co	25·00	Miller & Zinn	10·00
W. H. & G. W. Allen	25·00	J. H. M	5·00
Chas. M. Ghriskey	10·00	J. T.	2·00
Biddle Hardware Co.	250·00	Stanbridge & Barr	5·00
M. Rowland & Co.	50·00	Truman & Shaw	25·00
W. H. Sowers	10·00	Field & Harding	10·00
		Total	$17,817·55

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Hunt & B Top R 7s	94¾	1100 sh Leh Nav St	35¾
		200 do b60	35⅝
80 sh Leh Val	59⅜	100 sh N Pa R	46
5 sh Mech Bk	32⅜	45 sh Lit Sch RR	44½
12 sh Cam & Am	116⅜	100 sh Read s5wn	61¼

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

CORNELIUS & SONS.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

Nominations by the President

Wholesale Jail Delivery.

Shocking Accident in Ohio.

Fenian Brotherhood.

New Dominion Advices.

The Georgian Bay Canal.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Land Appraisers Appointed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A commission has been appointed, to meet at Mackinaw, Mich., on the 30th inst., to appraise a tract of land in that city occupied by the mission house to be conveyed under act of Congress to E. A. Franks. The commission will consist of Dr. John R. Bailey and Mr. James Lasley, of Mackinaw, and Assistant Surgeon S. S. Jessop, United States Army, who will report to the War Department.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—Horatio C. Newcomb, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; James Rowe, receiver of public moneys at Chillicothe, Ohio; William B. Franklin, register of the land office at Chillicothe, Ohio. Collectors of Internal Revenue—John Zager, Twelfth district of Illinois; William H. Robb, Eighth district of Ohio; Joseph Mason, Twenty-second district of New York. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Charles Stephani, Twelfth district of Illinois; George W. Graham, Fourth district of Virginia; Horace Candee, Twenty-third district of New York.

Navy Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John Schouler is ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander S. Dana Greene is detached from the Pacific fleet, and ordered to the Naval Academy on May 1.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Georgian Bay Canal.

OTTAWA, March 24.—An influential delegation from Chicago have had an interview with the Railway Committee, of which Sir George E. Cartier is chairman, and consisting of leading public men of both political parties. Governor Bross, of Illinois, in an interesting and lengthy speech setting forth the advantages of the Georgian Bay Canal, said the business men of the West had come to the conclusion that a canal avoiding St. Clair Flats, Lake Erie, and Welland Canal, with only eighty miles of canal and slack water navigation, with a capacity for vessels of one thousand or twelve hundred tons, and a corresponding enlargement of the St. Lawrence, is the only channel adequate to the wants of the commerce of the West. He then sketched the rapid increase of Western trade, and proved from statistics that had the canal been in operation this year its revenue would be over two millions and a half, and that for 1870 would exceed four millions. What the West wanted was the cheapest and largest possible outlets to the ocean.

Governor Bross said a large majority of the people of the West were in favor of free trade and reciprocity, and are determined to have it. If legislators now at Washington will not give it the West will send those who will.

Mr. Holden said that Mr. Bross deserved thanks for his elaborate statements, and that there was perfect unanimity among all parties as to the importance of improving all avenues leading to the West.

Sir A. T. Gale trusted what was going on at Washington would lead to a settlement of these questions.

Mr. Holden, as a representative of Chicago, thanked the committee for their good feeling.

Sir George Cartier, in reply, favored reciprocity between the two countries, and added that Canada should be thankful for the expression of the desire of the people of the West to supply us with their great trade.

This morning the deputation breakfasted with Sir F. Hicks.

The House of Commons has voted six millions for the purposes of the Intercolonial Railway, the road to be built broad gauge, to correspond with the Grand Trunk.

FROM NEW YORK.

General Halpine and the Fenians.

NEW YORK, March 24.—At the session of the Fenian Convention this morning a telegram was received from General Halpine, regretting his inability to attend, and authorizing his name to be continued on the registry of the Fenian Brotherhood. The Committee on Organization was instructed to wait on O'Donovan Rossa and other exiles, and again invite their co-operation with the Fenian Brotherhood in efforts to effect a union of all the Irish nationalities. The military affairs of the Brotherhood are to be well considered.

Fisk, Jr., vs. the Union Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Upon motion of the defendant in the case of James Fisk, Jr., vs. the Union Pacific Railroad and others to remove from the files of the court a bill in equity and declaration filed by the plaintiff, Judge Blatchford has decided that the bill in equity is defective and can be removed. The declaration will remain.

The French Relief Fund.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The French relief committee of this city has received voluminous correspondence from France, detailing the sufferings of the people during the progress of the war, and the many trials to which they were subjected. To-day the committee forwarded to the London distributing committee £2000, making a total of £15,000, exclusive of £2000 sent direct to Mr. Washburne, United States Minister at Paris.

FROM THE WEST.

Escape from a Minnesota Jail.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 24.—Five persons, named J. K. Tucker, Nelson Shelafoo, David Ridgely, Thomas McKinney, and Leon Lafter, escaped from jail last night. McKinney and Ridgely have been recaptured.

Fatal and Shocking Accident.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Thomas Preble, son of the senior partner of Preble & Fisher, in New Richmond, O., was caught on Wednesday by a belt attached to a planing machine and carried around with such velocity that his legs and arms were threshed into shreds, and the man instantly killed.

The Parade of the Fire Department

this morning was the finest ever seen in the city. The grand display was witnessed from the balconies of the Burnet House by members of the Legislature and the Governor of the State, before whom the procession passed in review.

FROM EUROPE.

The Rouen National Guards.

LONDON, March 24.—The Minister of the Interior has notified the National Guards of Rouen to make preparations to defend the Government against insurrection.

Evening Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—3 P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat, 583,000 bales, including 340,000 of American. Market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer at better prices. New red Western spring wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. 3d., for lowest grades of No. 2 to highest grades of No. 1. Receipts of wheat for three days, 55,000 quarters; American, 30,000. Lard, 57s. 6d.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolution received from the House for the final adjournment of that body, with the concurrence of the Senate, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the resolution was tabled by a *viva voce* vote.

The Vice-President stated that, under his interpretation of the order prescribing business of the present session, memorials and petitions which might be presented could not be referred to committees, but must be placed on the file of the Senate.

Mr. Sumner sent to the secretary a resolution, which he asked to have read.

Mr. Conkling renewed the question of order submitted by him yesterday, that the resolution could not be received, inasmuch as no other business could be introduced than the matters specifically stated in the order lately adopted.

The Vice-President ruled that a resolution to instruct a committee to report a bill was in the nature of legislation, and could not be received, but that a mere resolution of inquiry or calling upon the President or a department for information was not excluded. The Chair would, however, submit the question upon the reception of the resolution to the Senate. He then read from the official report in the *Globe* of the proceedings of the Senate at the called session in March, 1861, for Executive business.

On the introduction at that time of a resolution by Mr. Douglas, calling for information concerning the acts of the Southern insurgents, objection was raised to its introduction, and the then Vice-President (Mr. Hamlin) decided that it was not in the nature of legislation, and could, therefore, be received. In the opinion of the Chair, resolutions for Executive information, expressive of the sense of the Senate upon any subject, or affecting the rights of members, only could be received.

Mr. Thurman held that the resolution should be read, as otherwise the Senate could not tell whether it was within the category of those admissible, in the opinion of the Chair.

Mr. Conkling said his point of order was that the resolution could not be read pending the question of its reception. He did not know what the resolution was, and denied that his motive was to object to any particular resolution. His objection was general, and solely to preserve intact the order of business.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, insisted upon the right of every member to have a resolution read for information, and that it was frequently exercised.

The Vice-President remarked that he would direct the resolution to be read under the precedent established by the Senate in 1861, when during the pendency of a similar order certain resolutions introduced by Mr. Chandler in reference to Maximilian were received.

The resolutions being substantially the same that were offered by Mr. Sumner yesterday with an addition, and relating to the employment of the United States naval forces in Dominican waters, were then read by the Secretary.

Mr. Sumner then moved that the resolutions be printed and laid on the table for the present. He intended to offer them as an amendment to the resolution relating to the South.

The Vice-President remarked that he had submitted to the Senate whether the resolutions should be received, and that question was not yet decided.

Mr. Casserly desired some Senator to state the ground upon which the objection to the reception of the resolutions was based. He desired that some such statement should be made for the information of the Senate. No response was made to the inquiry.

After further discussion the morning hour expired, when Mr. Sherman moved to lay on the table Mr. Conkling's point of order.

The Vice-President, in reply to Mr. Edmunds, stated that this would not carry with it the resolutions.

Mr. Sumner demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table, which was agreed to—ayes 29, noes 25. The vote was as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hills, Hitchcock, Howe, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Poole, Pratt, Rice, Sawyer, Sherman, West, Windom, and Wright—29.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, of Kentucky; Davis, of West Virginia; Fenton, Hamilton, of Maryland; Hamlin, Johnston, Kelley, Morrill, of Vermont; Patterson, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Spencer, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, and Wilson—25.

Mr. Sumner inquired as to the present status of his resolutions.

The Vice-President replied that they had not been received.

Mr. Sumner then asked whether they would not come up in order in the morning hour to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman suggested that the matter could be taken up on the vote of a majority.

Mr. Sumner moved to have them printed. Agreed to by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Sumner was then granted leave to make a statement, which was to the effect that he had been prevented from delivering a prepared speech on St. Domingo at the last session by indisposition. He had since regained his strength slowly but not completely, but the importance of the subject impelled him to address the Senate upon it, and he hoped he might have the indulgence of the Senate to proceed with the question which he proposed in connection with the pending resolution for legislation on Southern outrages, in which the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) took so great an interest.

Mr. Morton hoped Mr. Sumner would have permission to make his speech at any time he saw proper. For one, he gave his consent to it.

THE FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

Letter from Ex-Secretary McCulloch.

The French Relief Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce have received the following letter from Hugh McCulloch, a member of the London Distributing Committee:—

No. 41 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C., March 7, 1871.—Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ult., addressed to Messrs. Moran and Morgan and myself. Ere this you have received advices of the action of the committee on the distribution of the money placed in the hands of Mr. Morgan, but it may be proper for me to say that the best means within our control have been used to extend relief to those parts of the rural districts of France that suffered most severely by the war.

It may also be proper for me to say that the committee and other Americans in London are much gratified by the liberality manifested by citizens of the United States, and especially by the citizens of New York, in the donations they have made to sufferers in France. Such a practical illustration of sympathy for these distressed people is an evidence of what Christian civilization is doing to create fraternity between the inhabitants of different and widely separated nations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH MCCULLOCH.

To Messrs. Charles H. Marshall, Charles Lanier, Anson Phelps Stokes, Committee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Martinsville Outrage.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

This morning Assistant District Attorney Heverin called for trial the case of Michael Thorn, William Trimber, and William H. Webb, three of the young men who were indicted for the outrage committed upon Miss Herschberger at Martinsville recently. Counsel, in exercising their challenge, exhausted the venire without completing the jury, the Court had to send out for more jurors.

The Bunn Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

The Court sat to-day to resume the hearing upon habeas corpus in the case of William M. Bunn, who is charged with embezzling funds from the State by obtaining an appropriation to defray the expenses of witnesses in the Bunn-Witham contested election case, which far exceeded the amount actually due. The evidence this morning was merely preliminary to the desired introduction of documentary proofs.

J. Alexander Simpson recalled.—The amount was drawn on Saturday, March 20, 1869; I received the money on that day.

E. G. Lee sworn.—I am assistant clerk in the House of Representatives of this State; was in 1868-9; I did not journal the bill in the Bunn-Witham case; it is my duty to journalize; I never saw it; I suppose it is in the hands of the resident clerk.

Mr. Small, the resident clerk, was examined, and said he had no recollection of seeing the bill in question.

Mr. Mann being called into the Supreme Court, the hearing was suspended.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, March 24, 1871.

There is a full average demand for money this morning, and the bulk of the loans are made by the banks on regular business account. Notwithstanding the near approach of April, when money is usually in active demand for business settlements, no severe stringency is anticipated, though rates may advance to some extent. There is a moderate supply of funds both at the banks and in the outside market, but unemployed balances are reduced within very narrow limits. We quote on call at 5½@6½ per cent. and on choice short date paper at 7@8 per cent.

Gold is quiet and weak, but steady, the sales ranging from 110¾@111, closing at the lower figure.

The Government bond market is active and strong, the entire list showing a further advance of ¼.

Stocks were dull and heavy. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101¾@101¾.

Reading was quiet, with sales at 51 3-16@51⅝.

Pennsylvania was steady, selling at 61¼. Sales of Oil Creek and Allegheny at 48½ and Camden and Amboy at 116¾@117.

Canal shares were quiet, with sales of Lehigh at 35¾@35⅝, and Morris preferred at 116@117.

The balance of the list was dull. Sales of Manufacturers Bank at 29½ and Central Transportation at 48.

—The following banks have subscribed through Jay Cooke & Co. to-day for the new five per cent. Government bonds:—

Seventh National, Philaelphia	$344,000
First National, Shippensburg, Pa.	75,000
Farmers' National, Warren, Pa.	50,000
Farmers' National, Mount Holly, N. J.	145,000
	$514,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Germ'n R 7s	83	20 sh Mor Cl pf	116
$700 City 6s, New	101¾	2 do	117
$900 do	101¾	100 sh Reading R	51¾
30 sh Manuf Bk	29½	120 do	51¾
12 sh Cam & Am	116¾	600 do	51·47
162 sh Leh Val R	59⅞	100 do	51·51
40 sh O C & A R	48¾	141 sh Penna R	61¾
100 sh Leh N	35⅝	10 sh Cent Trans	48

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 W & Frank 7s	87	100 sh Reading R	51¾
$1200 City 6s, New	101¾	100 do	51·31
10 sh O C & A R	116⅝	16 sh Penna R	61¾
33 sh Leh V R	60		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115⅝; do. 1862, 112¾@112⅝; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅝@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110⅝@110¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113¾@113¾; Gold, 110¾@111; Silver, 106⅜@108⅝; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 839@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 920@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 750@740.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115¾@115⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. Gold, 110⅞@111. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 113¾@114.

NAGLE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10 60 A. M.	111	11 45 A. M.	110⅞
10 24 "	110⅞	11 53 "	111
11 40 "	111	12 00 M.	110⅞
11 00 "	110⅞	12 18 P. M.	111
11 30 "	111	12 27 "	110⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 24.—Seeds—Cloverseed is dull at the decline recorded yesterday. Sales at 10¾@10¾c. per pound. Timothy is scarce and firm at $1@1·25. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·10.

The Flour market is without improvement, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7·25@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·25, as to quality. Rye Flour dull at $5·75@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is firm, and the demand is confined to prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 1800 bushels Indiana red at $1·68@1·70; Ohio do at $1·68@1·71; and white at $1·80@1·90. Rye sells at $1·05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at 82@83c. Western mixed at 82c.; and 10,000 bushels do. on private terms. Oats are unchanged; sales of 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania, part at 66@67c., and part on private terms.

500 bushels four-rowed New York Barley sold on private terms.

Whisky sells at 92½c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....47 | 2 P. M.....53

SUN RISES.....5 57 MOON SETS.....9 56
SUN SETS.....6 16 HIGH WATER.....4 1

(By Cable.)

LONDON, March 24.—The steamship European, from Baltimore, touched at Moville on Saturday last.

Steamship Denmark, from New York, touched at Queenstown yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Arrived, ship Emily Augusta, from New Orleans.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 24.—Arrived, steamships Nevada and Queen, from Liverpool.

PORT HOPE, Canada, March 24.—The steamers have commenced their trips between here and Rochester.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, Georgetown, T. M. Richards.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Nor. bark Capella, Hubert, Londonderry, L. Westergaard & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Harman, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

☞ Captain Albrecht is master of bark Laura Maria, cleared yesterday for Cronstadt, and not as before reported.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, from Wilmington, N. C. with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr J. Truman, Gib